



Swiss Officials Debate 'Execution' Theory in Sect Members' Deaths

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

GRANGES-SUR-SALVAN, Switzerland — Swiss investigators raised doubts Thursday whether the 48 members of an esoteric sect who were found dead in two Swiss villages Wednesday had taken part in a collective suicide, noting that some of them had been administered a powerful drug before they died.

André Filler, a magistrate investigating the deaths of 23 sect members at a farmhouse in the village of Cheiry, said that some evidence still supported the idea of a collective suicide but that other evidence "makes us think of an execution." He added: "We cannot exclude one or the other."

He said it was possible that some sect members had chosen to die by taking "a powerful violent substance," but he recalled that 20 of the 23 bodies had bullet wounds, that 10 had sealed plastic bags over their heads and that several had been found with their hands tied behind their backs.

Bernard Geiger, the police chief of the region that includes Granges-sur-Salvan, a mountain hamlet where 25 of the bodies were found Wednesday, also questioned whether all 48 members of the Solar Tradition had chosen to die, particularly since at least five children were among the dead.

"You can't expect children to want to kill themselves," he said at a news conference.

ference. "For me, it is not suicide if death is ordered or applied by the leader of the group. So I cannot exclude the possibility that a good number of them were murdered."

Mr. Geiger said 15 of the victims in Granges had been found lying on beds or in rows on the floor and had not struggled for their lives. "They obviously absorbed drugs of some kind," he went on. "The question is whether this toxic substance was applied voluntarily or involuntarily."

The Swiss police, meanwhile, began looking for Luc Joutet, the 46-year-old, Belgian-born homeopathic physician who founded the sect in the 1980s. They said he was not among the 23 victims at Cheiry or among the 15 bodies so far identified here in Granges. But they conceded that he could be among 10 bodies taken from a fire-ravaged chalet here that were burned beyond recognition. He was reportedly seen here a few hours before the tragedy.

Both here and at Cheiry, 160 kilometers (100 miles) to the north, the intent was apparently for all the bodies to be destroyed by fire. But the fire at Cheiry did not reach the area where the 23 sect members were found, while it only destroyed two of three chalets at Granges where fires were set.

Fire fighters, who found 25 bodies in two chalets here Wednesday, searched

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A man who was released in a major prisoner-of-war exchange greeting his brothers at dawn on Thursday in Sarajevo.

Peace Moves Threatened by Killing of 20 Bosnian Serbs

'Sarajevo a Tinderbox,' Government Troops Blamed for Massacre

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Troops of the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Army killed and mutilated 20 Bosnian Serb military people just outside the demilitarized zone near Sarajevo on Thursday, raising tensions in the Bosnian capital and prompting a stiff protest from United Nations officials.

Yasushi Akashi, the senior United Nations official in the former Yugoslavia, said the incident took place early Wednesday morning on Mount Igman, southwest of the capital, and involved the killing of 16 men, all soldiers, and 4 women. The women were apparently military nurses.

"In all probability, Bosnian government forces may be implicated," Mr. Akashi said, noting that Bosnian soldiers have been seen moving in large numbers through the demilitarized zone in recent days.

[Bosnian Serbs said Thursday that the killing could ignite the Sarajevo area. Reuters reported from Pale, Bosnia.

[The Bosnian Serbs' Romanina Corps, which surrounds the UN-protected capital, said in a statement: "This criminal act by the Muslim side has made Sarajevo a tinderbox that can ignite the whole area."]

The demilitarized zone on Mount Igman, a highly strategic area overlooking the Sarajevo airport, was established in August 1993 after Bosnian Serb forces captured the area and were then forced to move by a NATO ultimatum.

The brutal killing on Thursday underscored the fact that massacres have been committed by all sides in the Bosnian war and that, even as it expresses its outrage at the Bosnian Serb encirclement of Sarajevo, the Bosnian government is apparently prepared to engage in attacks of provocation.

The killing of the Serbs came at a highly embarrassing moment for Mr. Akashi. He had just spent several hours Wednesday in Pale, the self-styled capital of the Bosnian Serbs, conducting difficult negotiations that succeeded in securing an opening of the Sarajevo airport.

The airport was closed for two weeks by Bosnian Serb threats to incoming aircraft. The threats were combined with a demand from the Serbs that their ownership of the airport be established. Mr. Akashi rejected this demand.

On Thursday, a single aircraft arrived at the airport to take Mr. Akashi to Zagreb. Further flights are planned for Friday, but it was unclear how the killing of the Bosnian Serb soldiers might affect these plans.

Intense movement of Bosnian government forces in the area south of the capital had been noted by UN military observers over the past week. Some believe that an offensive on the Trnovo area, aimed eventually at linking Sarajevo with the eastern enclave of Gorazde, may be imminent.

The Mount Igman area is particularly

Is Kohl Sinkable? Maybe, but for Now He's on a Steady Course

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WITTENBERG, Germany — When Helmut Kohl flows into yet another campaign rally these days, he doesn't so much stroll as sail. Homely blue raincoat flapping about him, a fair wind at his back, the German chancellor tucks through the festive crowd before berthing himself at the podium to deliver another vote-for-me-stem-winder on peace and prosperity.

Germans have seen and heard it all a thousand times in Mr. Kohl's long political career. Yet they still listen attentively. For

Germany must soon decide whether it has had enough of Helmut Kohl, whether after 12 years of his leadership the country can imagine itself without him.

If Mr. Kohl wins a fourth term on Oct. 16 — and the odds look a bit better than even — he will eclipse Konrad Adenauer as the longest-serving German chancellor since World War II. Once President François Mitterrand leaves office next spring, Mr. Kohl will be the only remaining Cold War leader still in power, having long outlasted Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

At 64, Mr. Kohl has tried with considerable success to make this election a referendum on his place in history as the chancellor who reunified Germany, showed the Russians the door and cemented the country's role as an equal partner in transatlantic and pan-European alliances. Individual issues have been subordinated to a larger question: Mr. Kohl, yes or no?

His campaign is a shameless cult of personality. The \$26 million advertising budget of his Christian Democratic Union stresses one theme — Mr. Kohl — to the virtual exclusion of all others. A recent

campaign poster contains no text, just a color photograph of Mr. Kohl surrounded by adoring supporters.

That a portly, hopelessly untelegenic politician from a bygone era remains hot enough to carry his party to power again is a testament both to Mr. Kohl's political prowess and his complicated relationship with Germany.

The chancellor has fashioned a career out of being underestimated. Early in this campaign, he was pronounced dead once again by pundits: The news magazine Der Spiegel ran a cover story last December on

"The End of the Kohl Era," and the newspaper Die Zeit announced, "We are watching the beginning of the end."

Yet once again, Mr. Kohl has stormed back. His popularity jumped from as much as 15 percentage points behind his Social Democratic challenger, Rudolf Scharping, earlier this year to 11 points ahead in some polls. His re-election is by no means a sure thing; volatile variables such as the strength of the reformed Communists and the weakness of Mr. Kohl's Free Democrat

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Immigrant Boom Prompts Israel to Reconsider a Law

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In the knitted yarmulke and prayer shawl that he brought from his home in India, Haokhothang Lunkhei says that all he wants is to live as a Jew in Israel.

"I wish to pray here in the Holy Land," said Mr. Lunkhei, who arrived this summer from Manipur state on India's border with Burma and went almost immediately to a trailer in the West Bank settlement of Kiryat Arba. "We can't do all the commandments in Manipur. Here, we can."

He is doing no more than chasing the Zionist dream, he says.

For many Israelis, though, his dream is their nightmare.

The problem for Mr. Lunkhei, and for 56 other Indians from the northeastern states of Manipur and Mizoram who turned up in August, is that virtually no one in Israel recognizes them as Jewish — certainly not the government and not rabbinical leaders.

They were brought by an Orthodox rabbi who traces supposed remnants of the 10 lost tribes of Israel, exiled by the Assyrians 2,700 years ago. Their ostensible connection to Judaism lies in assertions that they are descendants of the tribe of Manasseh.

Israelis are skeptical, to put it mildly. Nonetheless, the Indians were allowed in, and now they live in Kiryat Arba and

Jerusalem, studying Hebrew and religious customs that are unknown to them so that they can convert formally to Judaism in a manner acceptable to the chief rabbinate.

But their arrival touched off Israeli alarms about whether the gates had been opened to potentially millions of foreigners with similar assertions of being children of lost tribes. Fears were stoked by scare headlines about how 300 million such migrants were poised to surge in from the Third World.

And though the news articles were dismissed by critics as not only wildly exaggerated but perhaps also racist, they set off a continuing public debate on what for Israelis is an existential question: Has the time come to amend or even repeal the Law of Return, which gives all Jews, with few exceptions, and specified non-Jews an automatic right to relocate here?

The law was enacted in 1950, two years after Israel came into being, and is a bedrock of modern Zionism. But some leading figures in the Zionist establishment warn that if they do not close what they call legal loopholes, Israel may be swamped by immigrants with dubious ties to Judaism, and find its Jewish character in peril.

Supposed members of lost tribes, while attention-grabbing, are the least of

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Rivals' Parting Shot at Clinton's Agenda

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans blocked legislation on Thursday to tighten controls on lobbyists in angry Democrats denounced as an effort to keep Congress from cleaning its own house so the Republicans can inherit the wreckage.

Efforts were under way late Thursday to find a way out of the impasse. But the bill's sponsors said there was only the slimmest chance of reviving this last remnant of President Bill Clinton's reform agenda as Congress prepares to adjourn for the Nov. 8 elections.

"It seems a Republican-led filibuster has killed the toughest lobbying and gift ban law that Congress has been able to consider in decades," said Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, a sponsor of the bill to tighten registration rules for lobbyists and ban them from giving free meals and other gifts to lawmakers.

The action on Thursday was taken less than a day after Republican representatives effectively forced the House to postpone a vote on ratifying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Although leaders from both parties agreed Wednesday night that the trade pact

would ultimately be approved, there was little doubt that Republicans wanted to delay the vote until after the elections to deny Mr. Clinton what has become his top remaining legislative priority this year. (Page 11)

Republicans, apparently anxious to avoid looking as though they wanted to continue the free meals, trips and charity golf weekends that have drawn the ire of many constituents, circulated a proposal to impose the gift ban by changing Senate

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Kiosk Ferry Co-Owner To Quit Business

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish co-owner of the ferry Estonia, which sank with the loss of 910 lives last week, said Thursday it would quit the passenger ferry business.

A statement from the Nordstrom & Thulin AB shipping company quoted the managing director, Ronald Bergman, as saying: "We have concluded that we cannot carry on conducting passenger ferry operations to Estonia."

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Suspicious of CIA Tie to Haiti Militia Chief

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The sudden transformation of the leader of Haiti's paramilitary gunmen into a U.S.-sponsored spokesman for democracy has stunned many Haitians and stirred speculation in the diplomatic community about American intelligence ties to the forces that ousted the country's elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"Are the American Embassy and FRAPH strolling hand-in-hand?" asked a

front-page headline Wednesday morning in Le Nouvelliste, the country's most independent newspaper, using the acronym of the paramilitary force the military set up to support its rule. FRAPH stands for Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti.

U.S. soldiers this week raided the group's offices in Port-au-Prince, rounding up the gunmen who had broken up pro-democracy marches with gunfire and beatings. The American commander, Lieutenant General Hugh Shelton, pledged

Monday to "take down" the shadowy attaches, as the civilian gunmen are called, saying bluntly, "We call them thugs."

By Tuesday afternoon, U.S. soldiers held down a barbed wire security perimeter as Emmanuel (Toto) Constant, the leader of the Front, spoke at a news conference arranged by the U.S. Embassy, calling on Haitians to "put down their tires, their stones, their guns."

Members of Father Aristide's staff said

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Sex in America: Not So Wild and Crazy

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the common image of sex in America is one of extramarital affairs, casual sex and rampant experimentation, a sweeping new study of American sexual practices — widely described as the most accurate ever — paints a much more subdued picture of marital fidelity, few partners and less exotic sexual practices.

We have had the myth that everybody

was out there having lots of sex of all kinds," said John H. Gagnon, an author of the study and a sociology professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "That's had two consequences. It has enraged the conservatives. And it has created great anxiety and unhappiness among those who weren't having it, who thought, 'If I'm not getting any, I must be a defective person.'"

In the new study, based on surveys of 3,432 men and women aged 18 to 59, 85

percent of married women and more than 75 percent of married men said they had been faithful to their spouses. And married people, on average, have more sex than their single counterparts: 41 percent of all married couples have sex twice a week or more, compared with 23 percent of the singles.

But those who are cohabiting have the most sex of all, with 56 percent reporting that they had sex twice a week or more.

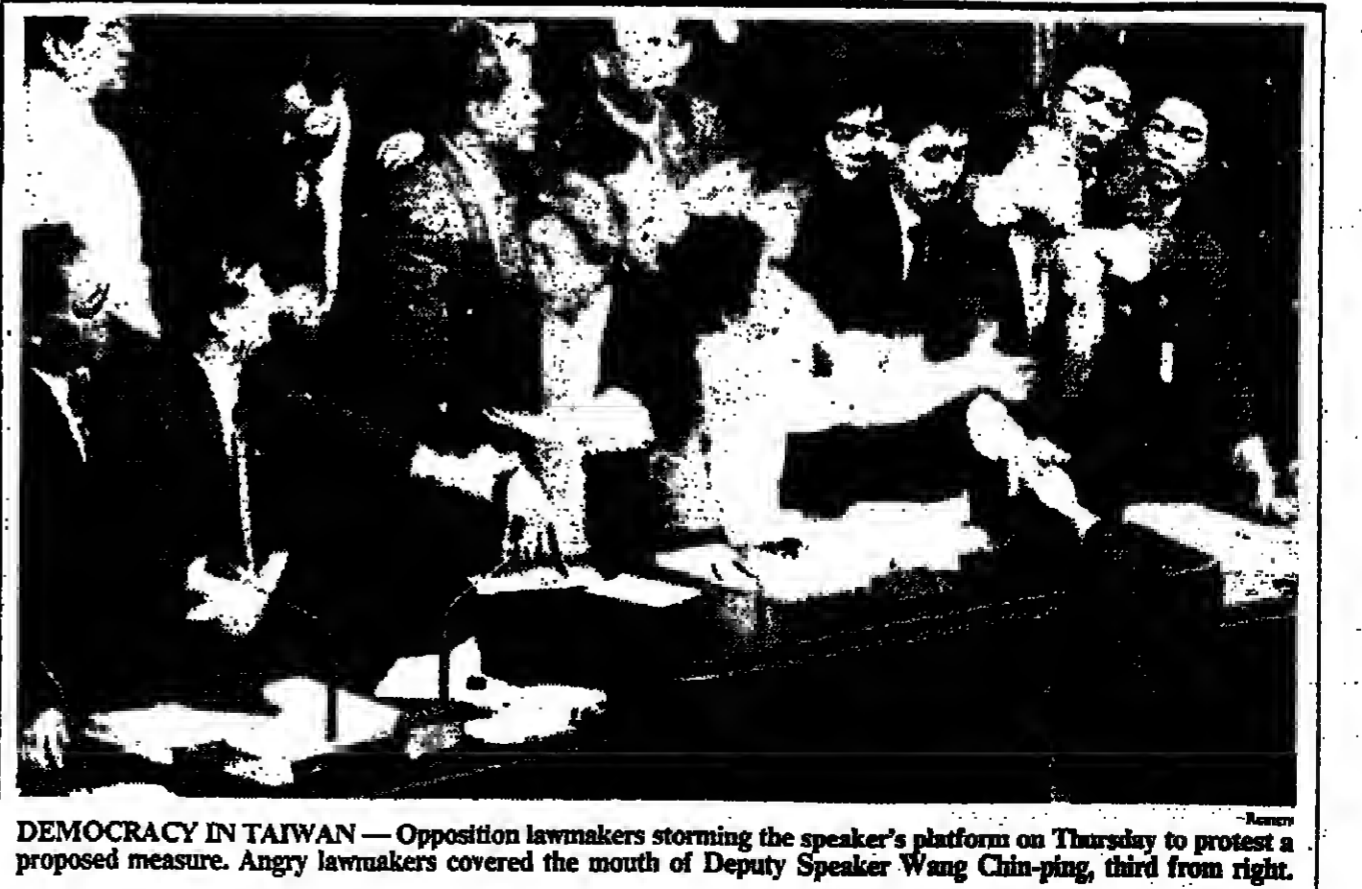
For an American man, the median number of sexual partners over a lifetime is six; for a woman, the median is two.

Among the other findings:
• More than half the men said they thought about sex every day, or several times a day, compared with only 19 percent of the women.
• More than four in five Americans had only one sexual partner, or no partner, in the last year. Generally, blacks reported the most sexual partners, Asians the few-

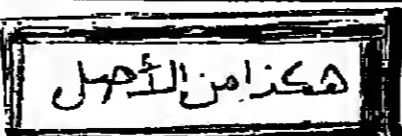
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DM	1.544	1.5445	
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DEMOCRACY IN TAIWAN — Opposition lawmakers storming the speaker's platform on Thursday to protest a proposed measure. Angry lawmakers covered the mouth of Deputy Speaker Wang Chin-ping, third from right.



Vilnius Picnic Spot Yields One of KGB's Dirtiest Secrets

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — A pleasant park on the outskirts of Vilnius, until recently a popular spot for picnics, is yielding one of the KGB's most gruesome secrets.

Investigators have found the remains of more than 500 people in the sandy brown soil of Tuskulenai Park, and they are uncovering more each day. They work behind a discreet fence, while children play tennis on the other side.

This park was a secret execution and burial ground in the crushing of one of the Cold War's hottest campaigns, the Lithuanian partisan rebellion of the late 1940s. The victims were shot after being found guilty by summary tribunals of joining or supporting partisan groups.

One recent afternoon, Algimantas Remeikis, a security officer who is su-

pervising the exhumation, watched as an archaeologist gently lifted a skull out of the earth. A small hole showed where the executioner's bullet had entered.

Many older residents of Vilnius knew that the KGB had maintained a private graveyard somewhere in town, but memories had faded during decades of Soviet rule. After Lithuania won its independence in 1990, the KGB agents here departed hastily. They left behind a trove of files, and Tuskulenai Park was identified from them.

The excavation has not been widely publicized here, and some of the historical memories it awakens are likely to be awkward. They may remind Lithuanians that heroism can be ambiguous, and that glory and shame sometimes mingle uncomfortably.

Files list 780 people reportedly buried in the park. Among the bodies

already exhumed is thought to be that of Vladimir Gulevicius, a Roman Catholic bishop who disappeared after being arrested by the KGB.

"We know of other clandestine cemeteries, but none on this scale," Mr. Remeikis said. "This is a real unveiling of history. It shows some things that are slipping from our memory."

Lithuania was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and occupied by German troops during World War II. It was reclaimed by Moscow after the war.

In the following years, thousands of Lithuanians fought a doomed war of resistance against their new Soviet rulers. Some Western countries, including the United States, did not recognize the annexation, and the partisans' struggle was supported by Western intelligence agencies. But it had little chance of success and was finally crushed in the early 1950s.

Stalin's counterinsurgency troops tracked the partisan rebels with brutal effectiveness. They pulled thousands of civilians from their homes and took them to killing grounds like Tuskulenai Park.

They displayed the bodies of dead partisans at village squares, then arrested passers-by who betrayed emotion or sympathy. And in an effort to rob the movement of its base, they sent several hundred thousand Lithuanians to Siberia and other distant points.

Partisans who fought against this oppression are now widely viewed as heroes, and when the digging is finished at Tuskulenai Park, a memorial will be erected to the memory of those found there.

But officials are already worrying what the monument should say, because there were some among the partisans whose opposition to the Soviet

Union led them to fight alongside the Nazis.

Efforts to deal with this ambiguity have already hurt Lithuania's image in the world. In 1991 and 1992, the newly independent state issued thousands of official pardons to partisans who were convicted by Soviet tribunals, only to be embarrassed by revelations that some of them had been members of Nazi death squads assigned to kill Jews.

Based on information from the KGB files, Lithuanian prosecutors are searching for several citizens of the former Soviet Union who may have been executioners at Tuskulenai Park. But they are not counting on success.

"We're going to ask," said one official. "But if we start finding people in the Russian Federation, the governments there will probably drag out the extradition process until the last one is dead."

WORLD BRIEFS

Azerbaijan Parliament Backs Dismissal of Prime Minister

BAKU, Azerbaijan (Reuters) — A special session of Azerbaijan's inner Parliament voted Thursday to confirm the dismissal of Prime Minister Surat Huseynov, accused of taking part in an armed rebellion.

President Heydar A. Aliyev had earlier dismissed Mr. Huseynov during a top-level meeting at which participants said the prime minister had staged an uprising by rebel troops on Tuesday in Gence, the second-largest city in the former Soviet republic.

Mr. Huseynov flatly denied Mr. Aliyev's accusation that he tried to mount a coup. "I demand air time to inform the population about these events," Mr. Huseynov told the inner Parliament before the vote. "I refuse to answer any questions. I remain prime minister."

The prime minister, who said earlier that he would not step down, left the chamber silently after the vote. He was Mr. Aliyev's only serious rival. His relations with the president have deteriorated sharply since he helped Mr. Aliyev take power last year.

Mexico to Widen Assassination Probe

MEXICO CITY (AP) — A congressman and a former federal official accused of arranging the assassination of a senior party aide may have been used by higher-ranking officials, the prosecutor in the case said Thursday.

Deputy Attorney General Mario Ruiz Massieu told the Radio Red network that neither the lawmaker nor the official "have the resources or the intelligence" to carry out the murder of his brother, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the No. 2 man in the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Insulted, Nasrin Cancels Paris Visit

PARIS (AFP) — Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladeshi writer who is under a death threat from Muslim fundamentalists, has canceled a trip to France because authorities offered her only a 24-hour visa, it was announced here Thursday.

The journalists' association Reporters Without Borders — which, along with her French publisher, invited Dr. Nasrin to France — said the writer had canceled the trip because she took the daylong visa "as an insult." Dr. Nasrin, 32, sentenced to death by Islamic fundamentalists in Bangladesh, lives in exile in Sweden.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said the Interior Ministry had told his ministry that Dr. Nasrin's security could be assured only for 24 hours.

Italian Cabinet Accuses Prosecutor

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's government said Thursday that it would file an official complaint against the chief prosecutor of Milan as it pursued its attack on Italy's anti-graft magistrates.

A cabinet spokesman, Giuliano Ferrara, said a report on the prosecutor, Francesco Saverio Borrelli, would be sent to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, the nominal head of Italy's self-governing magistrature council. Mr. Ferrara said submission of the complaint, which raised the threat of disciplinary action against Mr. Borrelli, had been unanimously approved by the cabinet.

The decision followed a storm unleashed Wednesday, when Mr. Borrelli said investigations into Telepiù, a pay TV channel partly owned by Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest empire, risked reaching "high levels" in politics and finance. Mr. Borrelli said Thursday that he did not intend to resign. "I'm not going to leave the magistrature unless I'm expelled," he said. The government report on Mr. Borrelli accuses him of trying to prevent the government from carrying out its functions. The offense is a crime under Italy's penal code and can carry a jail sentence of 10 years or more on conviction.

7,000 Found in Rwanda Mass Graves

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Two more mass graves containing more than 7,000 bodies have been discovered in western Rwanda, UN peacekeepers and the government said Thursday.

The graves, side by side at Mubanza, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) west of the capital, Kigali, were believed to contain massacre victims killed several months ago, said a UN military spokesman, Captain Stephane Grenier.

The Tutsi-installed government and UN peacekeepers based in nearby Kibuye, on the shores of Lake Kivu, were informed of the graves by local officials traveling in the area in recent days. Some officials believe the Mubanza graves could contain as many as 10,000 bodies, said Tom Ndahiro, of the government information organization Orinfor. At least 500,000 Rwandans, mostly of the Tutsi ethnic minority, have died in ethnic bloodshed triggered by the April 6 death of President Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Germany to Study 'Eco-Jumbo Jet'

BONN (AP) — The German government decided Thursday to fund research for an "eco-jumbo jet" that would seat between 600 and 800 people, use 25 percent less fuel and cause less damage to the environment than prevailing jumbo jets.

The project was approved as part of a 600 million mark (\$350 million) civil aviation research program lasting through 1998. The research and technology minister, Paul Krüger, said the program called for an equal financial contribution from private sector participants.

A 24-hour strike on London's Underground rail system started Thursday night with the rail workers' RMT union predicting total support. It was not clear how services would be affected, because about 60 percent of drivers belong to a rival union, Aslef, which accepted a 2.5 percent raise rejected by the RMT.

European railroad companies want to introduce duty-free shopping on international lines to be able to compete with air and sea carriers on equal terms, the head of the European Union of Railways, Etienne Schouppe, told an international congress Thursday in Berlin.

The Italian air controllers' union canceled a strike on Thursday that they had called for Friday from 7 A.M. to midnight, the Autonomous Company for Ground Assistance announced in Rome.

Winter made its debut in Austria on Thursday with the closure until spring of the Soek mountain pass connecting the Enns and the Mur valleys in Styria state. It was the first pass of the season to be closed. Around 15 centimeters (10 inches) of snow fell over the Austria Alps during the night.

Swissair will resume flights to Belgrade on Oct. 17. (AFP)

Why Does U.S. Take Milosevic's Word?

No Proof of Blockade Leaks

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In December 1992, the United States branded President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, among others, as a possible war criminal who should be tried for crimes against humanity.

Since then, the man who inflamed Serbian nationalism and allowed paramilitary forces to conduct an ethnic cleansing campaign in his name has survived, even thrived.

Now the United Nations has rewarded him for good behavior by lifting some of the sanctions it imposed 28 months ago, maintaining that he has halted the passage of war material to the Bosnian Serbs.

The State Department insists that Mr. Milosevic has not suddenly gone from being the bad guy to the good guy in Bosnia.

The United States still has its doubts that the Serbs are living up to their pledge to stop arming the Bosnian Serbs. The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, acknowledged Wednesday that "there have been reports that there are some goods — other than humanitarian goods — that might be coming over the border."

So why, for the moment at least, is the United States willing to treat Mr. Milosevic as an authoritative head of state whose word can be trusted?

The first reason, administration officials say, is that American intelligence reports on the transfer of war supplies from Serbia to the Bosnian Serbs are not dramatic enough for the United States to pick a fight it might not win in the Security Council.

Moreover, they add, they lack crystal-clear proof that Mr. Milosevic himself is allowing war material to flow to the Bosnian Serbs.

"Are things worse than Milosevic doing stuff behind his back?" a senior State Department official asked. "Or is he taking it? Those are the tricky

questions, and we don't know the answers to them."

A third reason is that there is disagreement within the administration over whether to share the intelligence reports that the United States does have with the Security Council.

"The sources and methods are such that some people in the intelligence community want to withhold what we have," a senior administration official said. "The intelligence just isn't significant enough to justify any kind of big battle."

German Official Opposes a Rapid NATO Expansion

Reuters

BONN — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel cautioned Thursday against any quick expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into Eastern Europe.

His remarks, in a speech prepared for delivery to German soldiers, contradicted the position taken last week by his cabinet colleague, Defense Minister Volker Rühe, at a NATO meeting in Seville, Spain.

Mr. Kinkel said the NATO defense ministers had been right when they declined in Seville to set an early deadline for deciding what former Soviet bloc states could join the alliance soon. The meeting ended with a number of members, headed by the United States, rejecting Mr. Rühe's call for a decision soon to admit Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

"To those who are pushing and demanding a rapid NATO expansion," Mr. Kinkel said, "I say that it cannot be in the interests of Central and Eastern European states if the price for joining the alliance would be the return of confrontation and blocs in Europe."

Legionnaires' Disease Surge Traced to Liner's Hot Tubs

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — An outbreak of Legionnaires' disease on a cruise ship last spring and summer has been traced to hot tubs on the ship. Health officials say lounging in the steamy water, or merely walking by the tubs, was enough to catch the illness.

At least 50 people are thought to have been infected on the ship Horizon during nine trips between Bermuda and New York City between April and July.

Doctors from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who investigated the outbreak, said Wednesday they had tracked it to one contaminated filter that recirculated water for the ships' three spas.

Dr. Jo Hokmann, one of the investigators, said several other outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease have been linked to hot tubs, but this is the first on a cruise ship. "We have to do something about controlling the way whirlpools are maintained on ships," she said.

To track down the source, investigators questioned 3,322 passengers who had sailed on the ship. Eventually, they found 50 people who had gotten pneumonia on nine sailings. All had been in or near the ship's hot tubs. The researchers calculated that sitting in the tubs increased passengers' risk of getting Legionnaires' 17 times, and walking past the tubs increased the risk 13 times.

Left Wing Rebukes U.K. Labor's Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BLACKPOOL, England — Left-wing members of the opposition Labor Party inflicted an embarrassing defeat on the Labor leader, Tony Blair, on Thursday when the annual party conference backed the principle of widespread nationalization.

A resolution, carried by 50.9 percent to 49.1 percent, expressed concern that Mr. Blair's

strategy placed little emphasis on achieving the objectives of Clause Four of the party constitution, which deals with state ownership of private industry. The Marxist-style clause has been in Labor's constitution since 1918. Up to now, it has been routinely endorsed as a cherished tenet of the left, although Labor has not advocated widespread nationalization since the early 1980s.

The vote came two days after

Mr. Blair pledged to overhaul the party principles and signaled that he would drop its traditional Socialist principles. In a speech to the conference on Tuesday, he promised to draw up a modern statement of aims to replace Clause Four.

Worried that the motion could give the governing Conservatives ammunition to attack Labor, Mr. Blair tried speedily to limit the damage. In a BBC radio interview, he

said that the outcome of the vote "was surprising only in that it was so close."

"To have a 50-50 vote now indicates how far the party has traveled," he said, adding that he was confident of pushing through his proposals.

Peter Hain, a leading left-winger, said the motion would probably have been carried by a 10-to-1 margin if the vote had been held before Mr. Blair's speech.

Nevertheless, it was the first substantial setback for Mr. Blair since he won the leadership in July.

Labor's national executive had pleaded with Jim Mearns, who called for the motion, not to press for a vote. They said the party was already committed to a debate on its constitution after Mr. Blair's speech.

Party officials portrayed the debate as the start of a wide-ranging internal consultation before a text is put to next year's conference.

Mr. Mearns refused to withdraw the motion, telling the conference: "Clause Four did not stop us winning elections in the past, and it will not stop us winning elections in the future."

Adapting a slogan about crime associated with Mr. Blair, he added: "Let us be tough on capitalism and tough on the causes of capitalism."

The ballot was swung by bosses of several big labor unions casting block votes counted in tens of thousands in favor of the clause. Delegates from organized labor — which finances the party — arrive at the annual gatherings with instructions from their unions on how to vote. (Reuters, AP)

Quake Levelled Military Sites in Kurils

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Dozens of Russian military sites in the Kuril Islands were destroyed by the earthquake that hit the region this week, officials said Thursday, as a high-level team was sent to assess the damage.

Thirty-four complexes housing Russian border guards, their families and weapons stocks were leveled in the quake on Tuesday along with about 150 related structures, includ-

ing a fuel storage depot, said Mikhail Borikov, a spokesman for the guards. He said the damage to border guard installations was estimated at \$34 million.

Other reports say a military hospital was also destroyed.

A government commission was to leave for the Kurils on Thursday.

There were conflicting reports about the casualty toll from the huge undersea earth-

quake, which registered 8.2 on the Richter scale. The quake was centered about 160 kilometers (100 miles) off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, near the Kurils.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a statement expressing condolences to the victims' families, said at least 10 people had died. But disaster officials said Thursday that only four deaths were now confirmed. No deaths were reported in Japan although more than 230 people suffered injuries, most from broken glass or falling objects.

Dozens of strong aftershocks Thursday rattled the sparsely populated Kurils, where rescue teams began setting up tent villages for some of those whose homes had been destroyed.

Heavy rains and strong wind hampered relief operations, but a rescue plane was able to drop warm clothing and food supplies to people who had fled to the hills in fear of tidal waves caused by aftershocks.

The quake unleashed waves up to 3 meters (10 feet) high that swamped coastal areas of the Kurils and hurled boats onto land. (AFP, AP)

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THE AMERICAS / POLITICAL NOTES

Does Money Talk? A Big-Spending 'Outsider' Draws Even in Senate Race

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — "Let me just say one thing," Senator Dianne Feinstein said after a rousing speech to her supporters at a recent Beverly Hills fundraiser. "If I were running against any other Republican, I'd cream 'em."

Her words carried a tone both of scorn and bravado, for with little more than a month before Election Day, Ms. Feinstein knows her opponent, Michael Huffington, a freshman U.S. representative, is anything but just another Republican.

Mr. Huffington is running one of the most extraordinary campaigns in the history of American politics, powered by millions of dollars of his own personal fortune. He has used it to reassemble the successful campaign image-makers who directed the campaigns of Ronald Reagan and George Bush and has saturated the airwaves with a series of negative, anti-government ads that have turned Ms. Feinstein from one of California's most popular politicians into just another endangered Democrat.

Mr. Huffington, meanwhile, has presented himself as the classic outsider who is not responsible for what has gone before and whose vision is of a government that does practically nothing and a society in which charity and volunteerism flourish. The most recent public polls showed Ms. Feinstein and Mr. Huffington in a dead heat.

Sherry Bebitch Jeffe of Claremont College said that many voters appear to want politicians this year who promise not to do things. They say, "If I have to have somebody in government, why not a cipher?"

Mr. Huffington's prodigious spending has not appeared to hurt him with voters. His advisers say the only people offended by the amount of money he has spent on the campaign would not vote for him anyway. Others, they claim, like the idea that he isn't dependent on special-interest money.

Ms. Feinstein's campaign advisers estimate that Mr. Huffington, with a personal fortune estimated at \$70 million, already has spent \$12 million for television ads and say he has reserved time on California stations between now and election day worth about \$6.5 million more. They also estimate that Mr. Huffington will spend about \$3 million on radio advertising and perhaps \$2 million for direct mail.

Larry McCarthy, Mr. Huffington's media consultant, would not confirm the estimates. "I'll let Feinstein's media buyers estimate our spending," he said.

Mr. McCarthy said, however, that he would be surprised if 103d Congress adjourns, presumably by the end of this week. Since he withdrew his name from now and elevancy on the Supreme Court this Huffington in the final month of their fierce campaign. Mr. McCarthy is one of the high-priced

galaxy of Reagan and Bush-era consultants helping the Mr. Huffington in his campaign.

They include Edward J. Rollins, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign and whose career was on the skids just a year ago after he boasted falsely of suppressing the black vote in the New Jersey gubernatorial campaign; Richard Wirthlin, a Reagan pollster; the Reagan speechwriter Ken Khachigian; and a Reagan and Bush adviser, Sig Rogich, who was recently brought in to produce a spot about Mr. Huffington and his family.

In addition to all this high-priced help, Mr. Huffington's wife, Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington, is seen as the candidate's most powerful political adviser. But she has also become a controversial figure, under fire from critics for past ties to a religious organization called the Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness.

Ms. Feinstein and Mr. Huffington offer a striking contrast in philosophies.

She runs on her record and her accomplishments. After barely two years in the Senate she has much to talk about — the ban on assault weapons, which she pushed repeatedly on a skeptical Congress, and the end of this week, California Desert Protection Act, consideration for a conference committee.

Ms. Feinstein claims that of 13 million taxpayers in the state, only 163,000 saw their taxes increase from that bill, with 2 million low-income workers

insider," Ms. Feinstein told supporters at her recent fund-raiser, "because I have been a county supervisor for nine years and a mayor for nine years. And let me tell you, what has done is teach me how to craft legislation that is able to pass a legislative body. Because government is not just rhetoric."

Mr. Huffington has taken an anti-government position. One of his earliest ads used William Bennett's "The Book of Virtues" to make the point that the answer to most problems lies not in government but in individual responsibility. His welfare-reform plan stressed volunteerism.

Mr. Huffington is almost totally a creature of the airwaves and his political persona veers from that of the soft and tender father and husband to slashing critic of government and his opponent. His positive ads are meant to flesh out a person who remains largely unknown to most Californians. His more numerous negative ads are designed to bring Ms. Feinstein down.

His campaign gained traction last spring when he bombarded the airwaves with an ad attacking Ms. Feinstein for voting in favor of Mr. Clinton's deficit-reduction package, which he described as the biggest tax increase in history.

Ms. Feinstein claims that of 13 million taxpayers in the state, only 163,000 saw their taxes increase from that bill, with 2 million low-income workers

receiving a tax break and the rest seeing no change in their taxes. "It hurt me the way they presented it," she said.

Ms. Feinstein's attacks increasingly focus on Mr. Huffington as an untrusting outsider.

"Do you trust somebody who walks into this state, buys a House seat, isn't satisfied with it, unperforms for his district, buys a Senate seat?" she asked. "Or do you trust somebody who's lived here, who's put their divot back, performed for her city and now is performing for the nation?"

Mr. Huffington's money comes from a Texas oil business started by his father. His own business talents have been questioned during the campaign. The Wall Street Journal reported that the family company was fined \$250,000 in the mid-1980s for shipping shock batons and other equipment to Indonesia.

Mr. Huffington bought a house in California in 1988 but did not declare his residency there until 1991, shortly before running for a House seat. Critics say it was to avoid paying California state income taxes.

Mr. Huffington declined a request to be interviewed, maintaining a posture of keeping his distance from the media and relying almost solely on his television commercials to tell California's turned-out electorate who he is and what he stands for.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Criticism of Minorities Stirs Illinois Furor

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois — The president of the Illinois Senate has touched off an outcry by criticizing state workers who are members of ethnic minorities, saying that some have a lesser work ethic than whites and cover up for other minorities.

"It's probably a terrible thing to say, but I'll say it: Some of them do not have the work ethic that we have," James Philip, who is white, told the editorial board of the Daily Herald in Arlington Heights on Wednesday.

Mr. Philip, a Republican running for re-election in his heavily Republican suburban district, mentioned the case of 19 children who were living in a roach-infested Chicago apartment despite two visits by a caseworker.

"Of course, she was a minority," he said of the caseworker. "Her boss was a minority. They don't tend to squeal on their fellow minorities."

Governor Jim Edgar, a fellow Republican also running for re-election, moved to distance himself from Mr. Philip's remarks as Democrats heaped criticism on the senator. "I can tell you that the governor strongly disagrees with Senator Philip's comments," said Mr. Edgar's spokesman.

Dawn Clark Natchez, Mr. Edgar's Democratic challenger, called Mr. Philip's comment "outrageous," adding: "It is racist, it is deplorable, it is not accurate, it is very offensive, it is extremely offensive." (AP)

U.S. Yields a Point on Ex-Hostage's Suit

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has decided that it does not need to protect the privacy of the Middle Eastern terrorists who held the journalist Terry Anderson hostage for nearly seven years.

But it may still withhold some of the government files requested by Mr. Anderson on the ground that they contain national security secrets.

Citing the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Anderson, who was an Associated Press reporter when he was kidnapped in Beirut, asked more than a dozen federal agencies to release records about his captivity so he could write a book about his experience.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI and the CIA all told him that because of various privacy protections in federal law, he would have to get notarized permission from his former captors to release any files that mention them.

On Wednesday, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder, whose office is defending the government against a civil lawsuit filed by Mr. Anderson to obtain the documents, wrote the former hostage's lawyer that "the government will not assert exemptions to protect the privacy interests of any terrorist abductors who are mentioned in documents in the case." (AP)

Senator Mitchell Contemplates Nibbles

WASHINGTON — The retiring Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, will be considering overtures from law firms, colleges, corporations and national associations — as well as baseball team owners — after the 103d Congress adjourns, presumably by the end of this week.

Since he withdrew his name from consideration for a vacancy on the Supreme Court this spring, most of the



Senator George Mitchell, leaving Congress after 14 years, at his retirement dinner with President Clinton.

speculation about his future has centered on whether he will offer the job of commissioner of major league baseball. But there are other nibbles as well. Mr. Mitchell told reporters this week, and he will consider them all over the next few weeks. He emphasized that he had not ruled out another job in "public service," but he did not elaborate on what it might be. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Emperor Hirohito to Barbara Bush during a 1982 lunch at the Imperial Palace in Japan, after Mrs. Bush, desperate for conversation, inquired if the previous palace had to be vacated because it was in poor repair: "No, I'm afraid that you bombed it." (WP)

A Conviction In Killings at Abortion Site

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida — A former minister who shot and killed a doctor and his escort has been convicted of violating a new federal law guaranteeing access to abortion clinics.

A federal jury deliberated just over two hours Wednesday before finding Paul J. Hill guilty of three counts of violating the law, which prohibits anyone from interfering with or otherwise interfering with people entering abortion clinics. He was also found guilty of a federal firearm charge.

Mr. Hill showed no emotion during the reading of the verdict, but after the jury left the courtroom, he smiled broadly and shook hands with his two standby attorneys. He could be sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Hill said that murder is justifiable if it stops abortions. But he was prohibited from presenting that defense during the three-day trial.

His brief closing argument was almost identical to his opening statement: "This government is unjust because it does not protect innocent life. To the extent we take part in this evil, we must answer to God. May God help us all."

Witnesses testified that Mr. Hill ambushed Dr. John B. Britton, James H. Barrett and Mr. Barrett's wife, June, with a 12-gauge shotgun as the three arrived July 29 at a Pensacola abortion clinic. Mrs. Barrett was wounded.

Mr. Hill is also awaiting trial in state court Jan. 30 on murder and attempted murder charges; if convicted he could be sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Away From Politics

• The number of Americans living below the poverty line rose to 15.1 percent of the population last year. A Census Bureau report said a total of 39.3 million Americans in 1993 lived below the poverty level, which was set at \$14,763 for a family of four. In 1992 the nation's poverty rate was 14.8 percent.

• The Arctic peregrine falcon, once facing extinction because of pesticide exposure, has rebounded and will be removed from the U.S. government's endangered-species list next month.

• A U.S. foundation says it will give up to \$300,000 a year to reformers with fresh ideas for shaking up the establishment. The Stern Family Fund says the awards will go to applicants with ideas for making society work better but without the resources to put their thinking into practice. The foundation cites Ralph Nader, a crusading consumer advocate in Washington for nearly 30 years, as an

example of the type of work it is willing to finance.

• The Food and Drug Administration has proposed stronger warnings, safer packaging and other measures to prevent accidental iron poisoning in children. Despite child-resistant caps, more than 110,000 cases of accidental ingestion of iron occurred between 1986 and 1992, leading to at least 33 deaths, the agency said. Part of the problem has been caused by prenatal iron products taken by pregnant women, it said.

• Seven states with more than 85 percent of the imprisoned aliens in the United States will share the first \$42.9 million in federal aid to pay for them, Attorney General Janet Reno announced. California, Texas, Arizona, Florida and New Jersey have used the federal government for reimbursement for their expenditures on jailing, educating or providing services for illegal aliens. They will receive a share of the money, along with Illinois and New York. (Reuters, AP, LAT)

In Hollywood, A Sinking Feeling

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A federal transportation official has halted a Los Angeles subway project, citing poor management and faulty construction that caused Hollywood Boulevard and its Walk of Fame to sink by nine inches (23 centimeters).

And the transit administrator, Gordon J. Linton, suspended funding for the \$5.5 billion line to link downtown with the San Fernando Valley — until the transportation authority responded with plans to put the project in order.

Tunneling stopped Aug. 18 after a nine-block stretch of Hollywood Boulevard dropped, damaging businesses and forcing evacuations. John Forsythe's star cracked and was removed along with those of other celebrities.

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Mandela to Congress: Aid World's Poor

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Assuming the role of tribune for the world's poor, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa told a joint meeting of Congress on Thursday that the United States and other wealthy nations must resist the lure of isolationism and dedicate themselves to improving the lot of all the world's people.

After spending the last two days asking the Clinton administration to help his country, President Mandela had a broader message on Thursday, saying that as the world's nations grew closer together, rich hands needed to do more to aid their poor counterparts because

that would serve the cause of democracy and peace worldwide.

In an address filled with poetic passages, Mr. Mandela told the lawmakers that if "the world is one stage and the actions of its inhabitants part of the same drama," then "each one of us as nations, including yourselves, should begin to define the national interest to include the genuine happiness of others, however distant in time and space their domicile might be."

Mr. Mandela, who received a five-minute standing ovation when he entered, used his forum to serve not as national spokesman but as global statesman and visionary. He de-

scribed a vision in which the masses of Africa and elsewhere in the Third World would not be marginalized, but would be central to a cooperative worldwide effort to increase prosperity and freedom.

He said that with the Cold War over, it was time to move "to the positive." He urged a shift to "the global creation of the conditions which will make it possible for all peoples to enjoy the right to full human dignity."

Sprinkling passages from Langston Hughes, T.S. Eliot and Walt Whitman into his remarks, Mr. Mandela saw 21st century telecommunications creating a problem for fledgling democracies like South Africa.

"The new age will surely demand that democracy must also mean a life of plenty," he said. "As the images of life lived anywhere on our globe become available to all, so will the contrast between the rich and the poor."

That, he said, will become a "force impelling the deprived to demand a better life from the powers that be."

Mr. Mandela said great countries like the United States and institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and European Union had to have their policies and actions "on the creation of a world of democracy, peace and prosperity."

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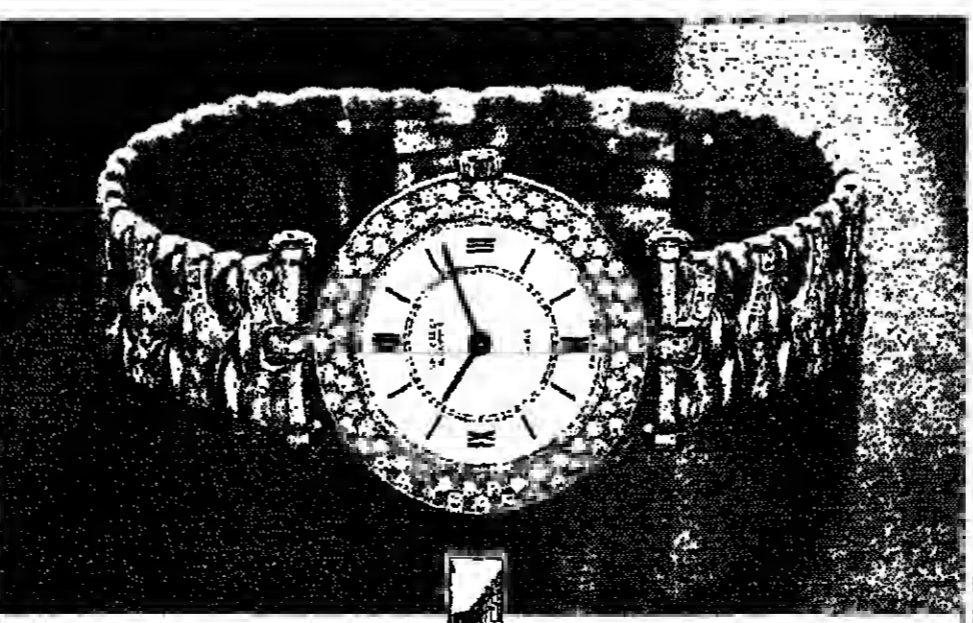
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Saddam Still Has Far to Go

The continuing argument over lifting the international sanctions on Iraq, aggressor in the Gulf War, is in a new and more difficult phase, thanks in large measure to the success of the last phase. The United Nations has insisted that Iraq open up to intrusive inspection to ensure that it could not retain or acquire region-threatening weapons of mass destruction. So now, Saddam Hussein has by common agreement gone far to meet the United Nations' terms and is demanding that sanctions be brought to an end.

There is a case against piling on new demands, and it is no less weighty for being made mostly by those countries and economic sectors that look forward to lucrative trade with Baghdad. The case is this: If you keep "raising the goalposts" and denying rewards for good behavior, you weaken an offender's incentive to meet international standards at all.

Saddam Hussein, however, is not an ordinary regional transgressor. He is an unregenerate potential repeat offender and the leader of a once-and-future powerhouse state, who could reasonably be expected to make further trouble with the resources he would gain from the lifting of sanctions. This is the rationale for the American call to take into account, in the sanctions debate, "all the issues which comprise the true test of Iraq's peaceful intentions."

Foremost among these is recognition of the sovereignty and borders of Kuwait, the country that Iraq swallowed in 1990 and continues to call its "19th province." Not to require Iraq to make a full formal disavowal of the central claim that led it to war is to invite it to take a second bite. Fortunately, the centrality of this issue is widely accepted, as is the requirement that Iraq account for people and property it took away during its invasion.

Not so well accepted as it ought to be is the requirement to use the embargo as a lever against Iraqi repression of Shiites in the South and Kurds in the North. It would be insupportably inconsistent to allow Saddam Hussein to escape the very economic isolation he is imposing, along with harsh military measures, on two vulnerable groups of his own citizens.

Otherwise, Saddam is said to have ordered the cars out of hundreds of accused army deserters and draft evaders. Such punishment is not what the United Nations wrote sanctions to counter. But it reminds onlookers of the way Saddam Hussein uses power, and it unavoidably colors the atmosphere in which the issue is weighed. The wise course remains to go slow on lifting sanctions. Who will have the will, one day, to interrupt it to punish further offenses?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexico in the Cross-Hairs

José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the deputy leader of Mexico's governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, was assassinated Sept. 28 and government investigators now think anti-reform factions of the party may have been involved. Similar allegations surrounded the murder of the party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, in March.

The United States has a strong interest in assuring that surviving reformers, like President-elect Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, do not feel intimidated about pressing for further change and that Mexican politics is not drawn further into a cycle of violence. But given Mexico's sensitivities about U.S. meddling, Washington must pursue those goals with extraordinary tact.

Mr. Ruiz Massieu was a strong Zedillo loyalist but he also had good relations with traditionalist PRI power brokers hostile to reform. Had he not been murdered, he might have calmed the civil war that has been tearing the governing party apart since the late 1980s. During the transition period, Mr. Ruiz Massieu was working to line up the PRI's majority delegation in Congress behind Mr. Zedillo's reform program. After that, he probably would have moved on to a key cabinet post.

Like the still-unresolved murder of Mr.

Colosio, the shooting of Mr. Ruiz Massieu could conceivably have been linked to drug cartels, personal vendettas, PRI conspirators or some combination of the three. The leading suspects include a PRI congressman and a former federal land official. Both originally hail from the oil state of Tamaulipas, where drugs, corruption and hostility to reform are embedded in the political culture. According to the brother of one suspect, Mr. Ruiz Massieu's name had been on a hit list of pro-reform politicians targeted for death.

Though Mexico has just gone through a multi-party election, it remains essentially a one-party state. The PRI has monopolized the presidency since the victorious general of the Mexican Revolution organized the party 65 years ago. Mexico's sharpest political struggles take place not between parties but within the PRI.

Mr. Zedillo will be Mexico's third successive president from the PRI's reform wing. Party traditionalists feel shut out at the top and threatened at the base by reforms that undermine the old patronage machines. Mr. Zedillo cannot go against his own party. His best hope of harnessing it lies with men like Mr. Ruiz Massieu. If such men become targets, Mexico faces a violent and chaotic future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EU: In the Nordic Debate, a Clash of Nationalisms

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — The decision to enlarge the European Union to include Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden has been taken by the governments concerned, but will the people follow their leaders? The Austrians have already said yes, but in the three Nordic countries, opinion remains divided and the outcome of referendums to be held in October and November uncertain.

More is at stake than the credibility of the three governments. A rejection of membership by a majority of voters in the Nordic countries would be a serious blow to EU aspirations to represent the wave of the future for all of Europe. Its democratic legitimacy, already widely questioned within the member states, would be further weakened.

The order of voting — Finland first on Oct. 16, Sweden next on Nov. 13, Norway last on Nov. 27 — was determined on the basis of opinion polls indicating that the Finns were most likely to vote in favor of membership. A yes in Finland would then, it was hoped, have a domino effect in Sweden and Norway.

The assumption underlining this strategy is that geopolitical factors are likely to have a greater impact in Finland than in the other two countries. Simply put, Norway has NATO and Sweden has Finland, but Finland shares an 1,100-kilometer (700-mile) border with Russia. And the

Finnish, conditioned by history, tend to view Russia's conversion to democracy and peaceful behavior with some skepticism.

From distant vantage points, it is argued that the imperialist rhetoric heard from Moscow need not be taken seriously. Politicians tend to raise their voices when arguing a weak case. Russia is weak today, and it is a fallacy to imagine that Russia could become strong again by reverting to a closed command economy and an aggressive foreign policy — by methods that led to the downfall of the Soviet Union. For a long time to come, Russia will lack the strength to play an important role in world affairs.

But, as a regional power, Russia retains a massive preponderance over its European neighbors, and Russia's weakness in the global context has the paradoxical effect of intensifying the security concerns of the nations living along its borders. As a consequence, many Finns view the European Union as a safe haven and are likely to vote accordingly.

But the Russian scene has been relatively calm in the past few months, and recent polls indicate that support for EU membership is fluctuating in Finland, while in Sweden it is gaining ground.

Such swings in opinion illustrate the hazards of governing by referendum. Yet there is no

turning back. Parliaments have been partly paralyzed by the issue of EU membership.

It is an issue that cuts across party lines. In Finland, for example, opponents to membership include conservative farmers, former Communists, leftist intellectuals, nationalists of the far right, militant feminists and fundamentalist Protestants: a grotesque coalition in parliamentary terms. And so party managers prefer to let the issue be decided in a referendum rather than risk losing control over their party organization.



By JOEY BERTANS in Het Parool (Amsterdam) Vision Syndication.

This abdication of parliamentary responsibility has had consequences that were hardly considered at the time the decision to hold referendums was taken. One is the populist character of the campaign. In a parliamentary election, the opposition is always inhibited by the knowledge that success will bring with it responsibility. In a referendum, on the other hand, no such constraints operate. It is a battle between the Establishment and the Common People, in which victory for the opposition would cripple the governments in power without replacing them.

As Jacques Delors has said, no one can be expected to love a common market, but it seems many people are able to hate it. Those who say no to membership in the Union say it with passion, believing they are defending the independence and traditional way of life of their country. Supporters of membership on the whole lack a strong emotional commitment.

But it would be a mistake to dismiss opposition to the Union as an expression of outdated nationalism. The relentless advance of integration creates genuine fears of social instability. The European idea is too abstract and distant to inspire the kind of loyalty and solidarity that is necessary for the cohesion and orderly functioning of societies. Only a healthy nationalism can provide such a focus.

In the debate in the Nordic countries, both sides are in fact nationalists. The difference between them is that supporters of EU membership are optimists who believe that their country can best advance its national interest by entering the Union, while opponents are pessimists who fear that membership is bound to lead to a loss of independence and national identity.

The writer is a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Albania's Show Trial Looks Like a Perilous Provocation of Athens

By Nicholas Gage

NORTH GRAFTON, Massachusetts — The conviction of five leaders of Albania's ethnic Greek community on espionage charges in a political show trial has aggravated tensions between Greece and Albania and set in motion repercussions that could affect the entire Balkans and even the United States.

Observers from half a dozen foreign human rights groups have described the trial, which ended Sept. 7 with sentences of six to eight years in prison, as a gross violation of international standards. Albanian opposition leaders called the trial a political maneuver.

The defendants said they were physically and psychologically tortured during detention, and during the trial they were denied the right to question the prosecution's witnesses or to present their own. A representative of Amnesty International, Bjorn Elmquist, declared that the trial was "a staged process" that the authorities manipulated for propaganda.

And Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights said in a report that "despite broad accusations and strong rhetoric, the prosecution did not present direct evidence of the

charges." The defendants were convicted even though there was never proof that they were in any position to know government secrets, let alone pass them to Greek agents.

Why did the government try these men? They are the most vocal leaders of the civil rights organization Omonia (Greek for harmony), founded by the Greek minority in Albania. (The number of Greeks in Albania, most of them in the southern region called Northern Epirus, is put at 400,000 by Athens, 50,000 by Tirana and 280,000 by the CIA.)

These convictions (whose appeal is being considered this week) are part of a wave of persecution of Albania's Greek minority launched by the government of President Sali Berisha. Since he came to power in 1992, he has forced virtually all Greek officers out of the armed forces, has drastically reduced Greek representation in the police, judiciary and public administration, and has cut back Greek-language schools.

All these measures, including the trial, are intended to make ethnic Greeks in

Albania feel that they are powerless, have no hope of retaining their ethnic identity and must abandon their homes and move south to Greece.

The trial so angered the Greek government that it expelled more than 70,000 illegal Albanian workers. Critics in Europe and the United States called the expulsions excessive. But Athens argues that other European countries have refused to accept Albanian workers, while Greece took in 400,000, who send home more than \$350 million a year. Why would Mr. Berisha provoke Greece and lose a major part of Albania's vital income? The most credible explanation is that the pressure on ethnic Greeks to abandon their homeland is the first step in his plan to enlarge Albania.

He hopes to force the Greeks out in order to secure the southern flank. Then he can encourage Albanian enclaves in the former Yugoslavia to revolt and seek union with Albania without worrying that Greece will take advantage of the unrest to occupy Northern Epirus.

Supporting this scenario is Mr. Berisha's call for self-determination for Albanians in the Kosovo region of Serbia, and for

constituent-nation status (which includes the right of secession) for the Albanian enclave in the western part of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

This agenda promises to create conflict throughout the southern Balkans, eventually involving Greece and Albania's ally Turkey. These two heavily armed NATO members are regional foes; if they tangle, only American forces could separate them. As long as the ethnic Greek minority survives in Albania, it may check Mr. Berisha's ambitions, because any rebellions in the Albanian enclaves in the former Yugoslavia would raise the risk that Greek forces would cross the border to protect fellow Greeks in Northern Epirus.

Anger raised by the trial has brought regional tensions to a boiling point. They can be reduced by persuading Mr. Berisha to stop persecuting the Greeks and to begin improving relations with Athens. The first step is to free the Greek prisoners.

Mr. Gage, who was born in Greece near the Albanian border, writes frequently on the Balkans. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Helping Zaire to Help Itself

Zaire is an African crash story, but the United States and some of its friends in the West are now attempting to rescue what is still there to be saved. They are offering a bit of political and economic support to the new prime minister, Leon Kengo Wa Dondo, in his improbable effort to undo the havoc wreaked by President Mobutu Sese Seko. This is how Mr. Kengo came to be in Washington this week. The Cold War took down with it U.S. readiness to make support of the corrupt Mobutu the centerpiece of its anti-communist policy in Africa, and he has been boycotted for years.

A former Mobutu protégé turned reformer, Mr. Kengo has a technocrat's insider talents. With no tribal power base of his own, he has made himself plausible to many though not all the elements in Zaire's new and unproven political opposition. He operates in the sliver of democratic space opened up by Marshal Mobutu under pressure from the exemplars of African democracy, especially the new South

Africa, and from Zaire's foreign lenders. But Mr. Kengo remains painfully beholden to his former patron. The dictator still controls the two key national institutions, the army and the central bank. Marshal Mobutu is also still using his region's rich supply of other crises, such as the war in Angola and the massacres in Rwanda, to try to freshen the stale myth of his own strategic indispensability.

His trip to renew Zaire's Western contacts gives Mr. Kengo a badly needed political boost to play at home. Meanwhile, Zaire's population, centrality and resources compel continuing attention. Even in its weakened condition and at heavy cost, it has offered refuge to many Rwandans. The possibility of Zaire's further deterioration into its own ethnic ferment also compels concern. Mr. Kengo pleads for a chance to show Africa and the West what new leadership can do in slowly democratizing and reconstructing a wasteland. His promise is worth encouraging.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Smoke Over Parts of Asia Obscures Some Profound Concerns

By Christopher Lingle

SINGAPORE — There are views from East Asia that are decidedly different from those of Kishore Mahbubani in his comment, "You May Not Like It, Europe, but This Asian Medicine Could Help" (*Opinion*, Oct. 1).

First, his metaphor of a "ring of fire" defined by political flashpoints along Europe's edges is figurative. Here in Southeast Asia, such a description is a literal reality, revealing much about the "Asian model" he supports.

For the past month, Singapore, much of Malaysia and parts of Indonesia have been choking under a thick cloud of smoke from Indonesian forest fires raging out of control. It is unthinkable that such a catastrophe in Europe would meet with such resounding reluctance among government officials of the affected countries.

Despite pollution levels in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur that often surpass or else hover just below the unhealthy level, the public is belatedly informed that a ministerial meeting to address this crisis will not be held until

the end of October. One has to wonder what Europeans might learn from this Asian remedy.

Such inaction and refusal to comment on the internal affairs of neighbors is a defining characteristic of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. These Asian states seem more interested in allowing fellow governments to save face than in saving the lives of their citizens or preserving the environment.

The remark that "more lives are lost daily on the periphery of Europe than in the entire Asia-Pacific region" is remarkably disingenuous. The assertion is probably not true. However, there are no means for independent corroboration for what goes on in much of Asia. News that flows freely and is distributed widely in Europe results in active public introspection about its consequences.

In many Asian states, the media are subject to numerous restrictions and forms of censorship, some blatant, some subtle. As a

consequence, Asian citizens can receive diluted or filtered information, or remain uninformed except for self-serving government announcements. This control of information allows governments to release news on their own terms, basking in their own glory while concealing their failings.

In the particular case comparing the loss of life in Europe's conflicts, there is no solid information on how many Asians lost their lives in the political struggles in such places as East Timor, Burma or Tibet.

The indifference of the regimes in this region to such outrages and crises strongly supports the perception that human life is worth little in Asia. Such a response must be seen in the context of governments based upon patriarchal, collectivist ideals where society is placed above self. There is no tradition for promoting individual liberty or protecting individual rights.

Mr. Mahbubani's reference to

the tragic carnage in Europe may be correct. However, he conveniently overlooks the fact that considerable numbers of lives are ruined in Asia for participating in political opposition.

Intolerant regimes in the region reveal considerable ingenuity in their methods of suppressing dissent. Some techniques lack finesse: crushing unarmed students with tanks, or imprisoning dissidents. Others are more subtle: relying upon a compliant judiciary to bankrupt opposition politicians, or buying out enough of the opposition to take control "democratically." Trade unionists in Europe seldom face such pressures.

Mr. Mahbubani's claims are strongest when he is not comparing Europe's flawed institutions to Asia's allegedly superior ones. For example, it is hard to disagree with his advice for ending Europe's agricultural subsidies. Although consistency demands that the South Korean and Japanese governments muster the political will to face down their farmers on this issue, he conspicuously refrains from offering such advice to his Asian neighbors.

One is also heartened by Mr. Mahbubani's encouragement of increased global rather than regional integration. Nonetheless, his remarks do not seem to square with the initiatives for an ASEAN free-trade area or an East Asian economic caucus. Certainly it is wrong for Turkey to be excluded from the European Union. Meanwhile, India is kept at arm's length by ASEAN.

After being called to account for

regional myopia, Europe is blamed for overlooking the three big forces on its doorstep: Russia, Africa and Islam. Mr. Mahbubani deftly side-steps the lack of mutual response among Asians to three big forces that threaten their stability: China, overpopulation and a rapidly decaying environment.

Meanwhile, his articulate delivery masks the shrill refrain that is increasingly commonplace among apologists of authoritarian regimes in Asia.

During the Cold War, the ASEAN states used the image of a Communist menace to great effect. They developed a coherent front that provided legitimacy to their often repressive methods. I served an end that was applauded by the West. As a reward, developed economies provided these Asian regimes with national security guarantees and generally open markets while turning a blind eye to the boot kept at the throat of their political opponents.

With the disappearance of communism as a realistic threat, some Asian regimes deflect interest from their rigid authoritarian control by pointing to the erosive effect on their societies from the decadent influences of the West. Yet the only certain threat associated with the introduction of liberal democracy is its weakening effect upon the choke hold of one-party political dominance.

The writer, senior fellow in European studies at the National University of Singapore, contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Deep in Nevada, Nuclear Danger Lurks

By Kosta Tsiipis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Nevada officials are making two mistakes. They are not worrying enough about radioactive contamination of subsurface water from underground nuclear tests. And they needlessly fear the prospective Yucca Mountain nuclear-waste repository.

For 30 years, the United States conducted a total of nearly 1,000 underground tests in southern Nevada. First, a hole, often more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) deep, was drilled and the device lowered into it; then the hole was tampered except for cables carrying the test results to instruments on the surface; then the weapon was detonated and its performance or effects measured. Each explosion carved a cavity up to hundreds of feet in diameter at the bottom of the hole. The cavities, almost always below the water table, soon filled with water. The debris, radioactive for thousands of years, remains underground today without barriers to inhibit its movement in water.

The water can flow from the cavities at rates ranging from a few hundredths of an inch to 150 feet a day. The bureau responsible for monitoring, based at the Los Alamos and Livermore weapons laboratories, have been seriously underfunded.

Early in the nuclear era, the government sponsored theoretical studies on the fate of radioac-

tivity from underground tests. The studies largely concluded that it posed no significant risk to the environment. Since then, only a few incomplete measurements of radioactivity leaking from two small cavities have been made. Some confirm the theoretical predictions; others show hard-to-explain, alarmingly fast migration. In short, there has been little systematic evaluation of the degree of aquifer contamination.

In addition, the ground of the overall test zone is dotted with radioactive piles of abandoned equipment and contaminated soil from holes dug too near the cavities. All these hot spots leech radioactivity into the surface-water runoffs and contribute further to contamination of the aquifer.

While little attention is paid to the big problem, there is unnecessary vigorous opposition to the construction of a carefully engineered subterranean repository in Yucca Mountain, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. The government wants to use it to store spent fuel from commercial nuclear power reactors and even plutonium from disassembled nuclear weapons. In the 1980s, a study of the site found it safe. Foes of nuclear power forced another study, and a deep tunnel is now being dug to ex-

plore the mountain's geology preparatory to developing an environmental impact statement.

Designed to erect several barriers to the migration of radioactivity, this essential repository would prevent any leakage of radioactivity into the aquifer, except in case of an improbable major geological upheaval.

As for the underground-test zone, in 1993 the Energy Department successfully opposed the resumption of tests that the Pentagon was demanding. Now it should request additional funds from Congress to conduct a systematic and complete examination of the fate of the leftover radioactivity in the thousand-foot cavities.

If the migration of radioactive isotopes from them proves to be slow, fears of serious environmental contamination from the nuclear tests will be assuaged. But if the migration appears worrisome, the water supply of populated areas downstream from the test sites will have to be monitored closely.

Any threat to the public health would come from the uncontained radioactive legacy of the nuclear arms race, not from the proposed Yucca Mountain repository.

The writer directs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's program in science and technology for international security. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Moukden Attacked

SHANGHAI — Telegrams from Moukden to-day (Oct. 6) report that thousands of Chinese soldiers have been passing through the town in wild retreat. The Japanese army is believed to have arrived there now. The Japanese are aided by 10,000 armed Koreans. The Empress Dowager of China is now exercising the supreme power in the Empire.

1919: Uprising Is Foiled

NEW YORK — A committee composed of civilians and military authorities investigating the rioting at Helena, Arkansas, has reported a widespread plot of negroes for an uprising, arranged to take place to-day (Oct. 6), wherein the negroes intended to massacre the white planters and take over their plantations. The confessions of several prisoners agree in de-

tails, and consequently the authorities are redoubling their efforts to capture the ringleaders, who include whites as well as negroes.

1944: Dutch Land Grab?

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Dutch people, "never annexationists by nature," are taking an increasingly realistic view of making permanent territorial claims against Germany. Ed. N. van Kleffens, Netherlands foreign minister, said today (Oct. 6) following a statement on the inundation of 1,000,000 acres of rich farm land, much of it purely "malicious" by fanatical defense engineers. The Foreign Minister's attitude was that if the influx of salt water over the highly productive wheat, barley and potato fields of Holland had a lasting effect, his government would be entitled to ask for an equally hountiful share of German territory.



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OPINION

In California's Elections, Victory May Be in Defeat

By William Safire

LOS ANGELES — "Cognitive dissonance" is the jangling in your head when you hold beliefs that clash with each other. Nowhere does that apply more than in the 1994 election campaign in California.

1. Women running as candidates are good, but candidates running as women are bad. Both parties need to get more women running for ever-higher positions. When Republicans elected Christie Whitman as New Jersey governor, they opened the possibility of a woman on the 1996 national ticket.

But the 1992 "year of the woman," when some women candidates won mainly on the basis of sex, is

to children of illegals and turn teachers into government informers, and for what — to put hard-working immigrants in costly jails?

Libertarian conservatives like me are a small segment of the voting public, but we have long memories and are put off by this excessive griftiness. Pro-choice Pete Wilson, attractive in many ways as a decisive, hold-down-government alternative to Mr. Clinton, could find that riding this anti-immigrant tide today could generate a powerful undercurrent later.

3. Business executives should plunge into politics but a private fortune shouldn't buy a Senate seat. Michael Huffington, a one-term representative given no chance at the start to upset the experienced Senator Feinstein, has spent \$10 million in attack ads to draw even in polls but is not pulling ahead. However, Mr. Wilson's manager, George Gordon, says that with likely low turnout this year, a Democrat needs a four-point lead in the polls to win. The senator, a wealthy woman, is now professing to be considering mortgaging her home to raise TV money.

Democrats, on the defensive for Ms. Feinstein's tax-increase vote, are reduced to complaining about Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington's New Age spirituality. That's almost as low as Ted Kennedy's blast at his opponent's Mormonism in Massachusetts; Arianna is the Republicans' Shirley Maelaine.

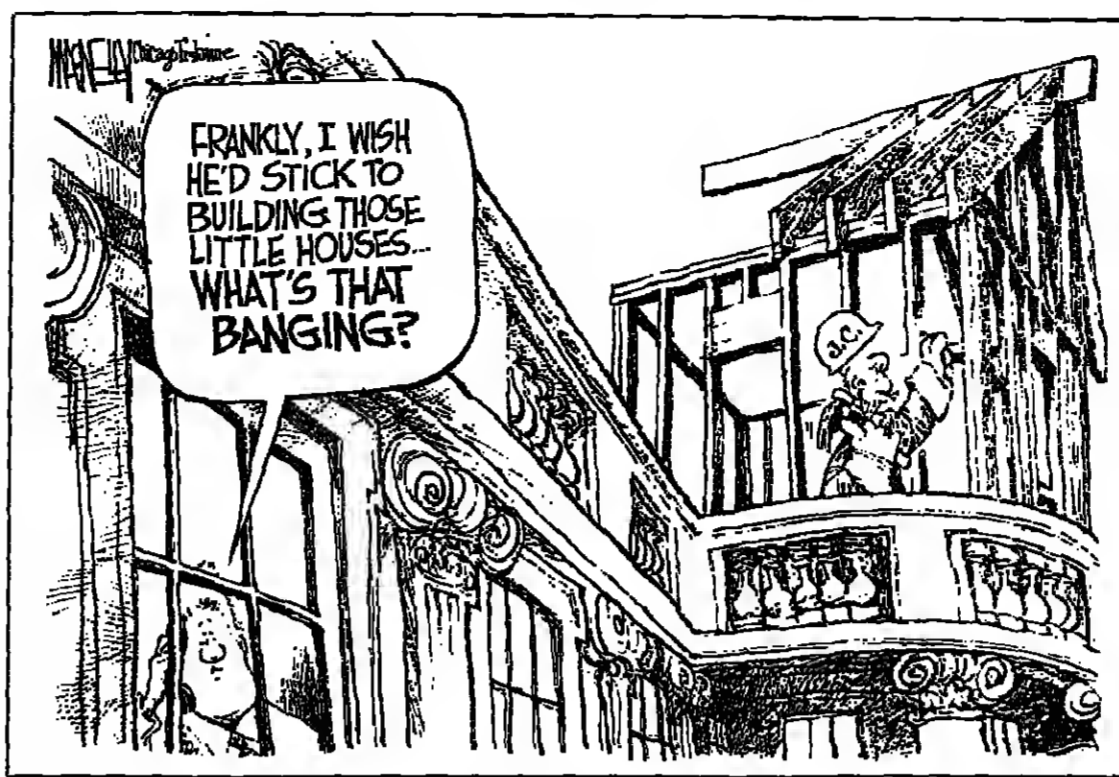
A carpe diem charge at Mr. Huffington, a Texan, has little resonance in a state filled with people from elsewhere. (When Robert Kennedy ran for the Senate in New York, he was accused of asking, "Where are the Bronx?") Didn't stop him.)

Plenty of dissonance here. This outcome will depend on the emergence of a "clothespin vote" for Mr. Huffington — from people willing to tolerate an activist arriviste with profound pockets and a right-wing inclination to let 'em eat cake — in the hope of changing the majority in the U.S. Senate.

The year of the men? Only on the surface, even if men in high-visibility California (and Illinois) defeat women opponents. If women lose this year, they can blame President Althaus; in California as across the nation, more and better women candidates are in the wings.

Cognitive dissonance is a bother to partisans of individual politicians and to true believers in any ideology, but serves an ameliorating purpose: You lose a little with your winner and win a little with your loser.

The New York Times



Snuffing Out the Smokes Of the Great and Famous

By Charles Paul Freund

WASHINGTON — The image of the bluesman Robert Johnson has been featured on a newly released U.S. stamp, with the prominent cigarette carefully removed. But Mr. Johnson's is not the first cigarette to be erased from an "official" image by a disaffected bureaucracy.

Cigarette-erasure constitutes an odd little chapter in the history of

from political cultures we admire.

There is the example of Enver Hoxha, the Stalinist dictator of Albania. He once ran a cafe and tobacco shop, and a photo of him that captures him in his rumpled suit with a butt hanging out of his mouth; he is revealed as less a Maximum Leader than a jaded barman wiping glasses. The photo was later retouched so as to reveal the wisdom and inner strength he had always possessed, qualities that may have been obscured by the cigarette, which was eliminated.

Mao smoked, too, although there was a time when the Chinese image police thought that was an inconvenient fact. A 1937 shot of him in Yanan, taken well before he assumed power, captures him standing casually with a cigarette in his hand. Because, as Mr. Joubert writes, that "did not accord with the great man's dignity," the image that later appeared in Chinese history texts omitted the cigarette. Mao's offending right arm was made to look as if he were holding it behind his back, but unfortunately the retouchers overlooked the perfectly visible shadow Mao cast; that shadow continues to smoke.

Stalin also smoked, and was smoking when photographed shaking hands with the German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, after signing his pact with Hitler, on the other hand, was an aggressive nonsmoker. When he saw the Stalin-von Ribbentrop photograph, he was furious; he thought the cigarette ruined the solemnity of the occasion. Stalin's smoke was erased on Hitler's orders before the photo was released to the press.

Similar questions of image dignity have arisen in the West, although with revealingly different results. The statue of Winston Churchill that stands before the British Embassy in Washington is a case in point. When statue design was announced it included a cigar in the prime minister's hand; the question arose whether this was any way to commemorate a great man. The cigar had become a symbol of his doggedness and character. Churchill's statue is clutching the cigar, now, presumably promoting tobacco day and night.

Churchill's dogged cigar probably wouldn't survive today, and neither would FDR's debonair cigarette in its long holder; they would be snuffed out in the same memory ashtray that now holds Robert Johnson's smoke.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disney's Park That Wasn't

Regarding the report "Disney Pocks Up Muskets At Civil War Battlefield" (Sept. 30):

Three cheers for Disney Corp.'s sensitive and sensible decision not to build a theme park near Civil War battlefields in Virginia. Disney Corp.'s consideration of the historic and environmental concerns of the region is to be congratulated. It also provides a model of how a large corporation can gain the greater community's lasting appreciation and respect by thinking beyond the immediate "bottom line."

We take issue, however, with the suggestion that a small group of landowners was able to prevent the project over the hopes of the larger community. On the contrary, in seeking signatures for a petition against the Disney project, our group (Save the Battlefield Coalition) encountered thousands of citizens of widely differing ethnic and economic backgrounds who simply did not want the beautiful Virginia countryside destroyed by massive commercial development.

MARK BRZEZINSKI,
CAROLYN BRZEZINSKI,
London.

Clink, Clang, Clanger

In "The Clank of Falsity and of Marley," William Safire hints at erroneous plagiarism by David Kendall, the Clintons' private attorney, for using "clanging ring of falsity" over Mr.

Safire's original "clank of falsity." (Language, Sept. 20). One could also say that the lawyer dropped a clanger (made a very obvious mistake).

R. G. HART,
Vienna.

Dishonor for Europeans?

Regarding "Following the Europeans to Dishonor" (Opinion, Sept. 30): William Safire accuses France and Britain of dragging the United States down the road to dishonor by arguing for postponement of the lifting of the arms embargo in favor of Bosnian forces.

We do not know whether Paris and London talked Alija Izetbegovic into asking President Bill Clinton to postpone a decision approved by Congress. Nor can we know whether it is true that the president and his administration were relieved not to take a step, the wisdom of which, according to some reliable reports, they questioned on two counts. One was whether it would have helped or hurt the Bosnians; the other was the grave risk of a severe crisis in the alliance.

To think that the lifting of the embargo would tip the scale to the advantage of the Bosnians is a perfectly legitimate opinion, although strongly denied by the highest military authorities, on the spot and elsewhere.

Let us simply say that the policies and motives of countries that have several thousand of their troops there, already at too heavy a cost in

lives, should at least be spared the insult to their honor of noncommittal bystanders. This is reminiscent of the early months of World War II, before the fall of France, when Nazi propaganda's favorite theme was that England would fight "to the last Frenchman."

Let us beware of the danger of a sentiment settling in across Europe that, in the Balkans, the United States is ready to fuel the fight to the last Bosnian and endanger the lives of United Nations soldiers — hostages to their commitment to a humanitarian mission.

FRANCOIS DE ROSE,
Former French Ambassador
to NATO,
Paris.

On a Singapore Arrest

Regarding "Singapore Arrests U.S. Executive in Assault Case" (Sept. 19) by Philip Shenon:

The article stated that Robert Freehill's case had alarmed other American businessmen in Singapore who fear that it is part of a vendetta by the Singapore government against the United States. It also cites businessmen and diplomats to whom the charges appeared to be an effort to punish Mr. Freehill for the actions of his son.

Mr. Freehill was charged for assault and using abusive language. The article did not include Mr. Freehill's actual words: "Why don't you teach this dog s--- to park the car?" "All you f---ing Singaporean bas-

MEANWHILE

political totalitarian, although it is illustrative of the potential expressiveness of smoking.

Several instances are reproduced by the French journalist Alain Joubert in his 1986 book called, in English, "Making People Disappear," which is devoted to cases of image falsification. None of them erme

BOOKS

CHINA WAKES: The Struggle for the Soul of a Rising Power

By Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn. 302 pages. \$25. Times Books.

Reviewed by Richard H. Solomon

UNTIL the late 1960s, most Americans formed their impressions of China primarily through the reporting of major journalistic personalities. Figures like the strongly anti-Communist Henry Lucie and Joseph Alsop at one end of the political spectrum, and writers sympathetic to Mao Zedong's revolution like Theodore White and Edgar Snow at the other end, were passionate interpreters and promoters of China's 20th-century struggle to overcome foreign invasion and transform itself into a modern nation.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

John Merriman, professor of history at Yale University, is reading "Seducing the French" by Richard F. Kuissel.

"Kussel examines the growth of anti-Americanism in the context of the Cold War. It's an interesting look at the sometimes tense intersection of two cultures and the victorious struggle of the French to remain French." (Samuel Abt, IHT)



Their partisan reporting helped to impart to the Chinese-American relationship the dramatic swings of mood that continue to trouble Washington-Beijing relations.

Such polarized alternations in America's view of China have been intensified in the era of television. The negative images of China in its Cultural Revolution

chaos during the late 1960s were transformed overnight by TV coverage of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai toasting President Richard Nixon in the Great Hall of the People during his visit to Beijing in 1972. China suddenly was a nation of high culture and sophisticated diplomacy.

Then the appealing China with which the United States had normalized relations during the 1970s and 1980s was transformed, again overnight, into a threatening police state through CNN coverage of the violent suppression of peaceful protesters at Tiananmen Square in 1989.

As Nicholas Kristof asserts in "China Wakes," most journalistic writing on China, in retrospect, is "an appalling record" of misinterpretations and even failure to grasp fundamental realities. He notes that Edgar Snow, who wandered through China in 1960 with official blessing, failed to see the signs of the country's worst famine. We now know that more than 30 million peasants died as a result of Mao's Great Leap Forward policies that communized the country's agriculture.

Will Americans gain a more accurate, balanced understanding of China today as the country reluctantly admits foreign journalists and TV reporters as

part of Deng Xiaoping's "opening" policies that have produced China's dramatic economic takeoff?

Kristof and his Chinese-American wife Sheryl WuDunn were Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondents in China for The New York Times from 1988 to 1993. Kristof says he has little affection for the Middle Kingdom. His hostility toward official harassment of foreign journalists and suppression of political dissent

ers' was sealed at Tiananmen, where he saw pro-democracy demonstrators killed.

WuDunn, a third-generation offspring of immigrants from South China, has more complex views of her ancestors' homeland. Her language skills and appearance gave her intimate access to Chinese society, enabling her to circumvent the official control system designed to isolate foreign reporters from the day-to-day lives of the people. Her chapters in "China

Wakes," which alternate with those of her husband, present a complex and empathetic interpretation of China's rice-roots reality. She is reviled by coercive birth control practices, yet is understanding of the need for population limitation. But she is heartened by the emergence of a generation of Chinese millionaires, by young entrepreneurs able to mock party rule, by peasants willing to fight official corruption, and by a flowering of cultural life and communications

beyond official control — the buds of a "civil society" in China.

The Kristof-WuDunn interpretation of contemporary China gives us the rough and rich texture of a peasant empire now transforming itself so rapidly that early in the 21st century China is likely to be the world's largest aggregate economy.

Their interweaving chapters help the reader knit together the polarized images of the "good"

China and the "bad" China that have made America's China policy so difficult to stabilize. Their access to the daily lives of ordinary Chinese gives depth and complexity to the TV imagery that now defines the parameters of the U.S. public debate about China policy.

Richard H. Solomon, president of the United States Institute of Peace, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
JOE SILVER, as West, helped his team with a brilliant opening lead on the diamond deal.

One would expect North-South to bid briskly to four hearts and perhaps make overtricks, since West is likely to make a helpful lead in a black suit. That happened when Silver's teammates were North-South for the opening lead was a club. South led his singleton diamond at the second trick and put up dummy's king when West played low. He then led a spade and made 12 tricks.

Against Silver, as shown, South fell into an error.

The two-heart raise by North was mildly encouraging in the partnership methods but even so South should simply have bid four hearts. His two-spade bid was made in the hope of reaching a miraculous slam, and his subsequent four-club bid was more of the same. By the time he reached four hearts, Silver as a black-suit lead and against a black-suit lead and chose the diamond device.

South played the diamond jack from dummy on the assumption that the ace was on his right. East won with the queen and the queen lost to the king, and a club was returned to the ace. With only one entry to the dummy, South's contract was now doomed. When he drew trumps ending in dummy and led the spade ace, East put up the spade ace and led a dia-

mond. South had to lose another trick for down one whether or not he ruffed.

NORTH			
♠ 10 9			
♥ K 5 2			
♦ K J 9 3			
♣ J 7 3			

EAST			
♠ A Q 3			
♥ J 8 5			
♦ Q 10 7 4			
♣ 9 8 2			

SOUTH (D)			
♠ K J 6 5			
♥ A Q 10 7 4 3			
♦ 5			
♣ A Q			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	2♥	Pass
2♦	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	4♥	Pass

West led the diamond two.

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U.S. Priority: Cut Casualties

Haiti Action Illustrates Pentagon Policy Shift

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. intervention in Haiti offers a case study of a shift in the Defense Department's concept of military planning toward the importance of minimizing casualties.

The military has always sought to hold down its losses, but it has nonetheless accepted casualties as the necessary price of its activities. They were built into the planning of any operation.

But with the Pentagon fearful of losing public support for an unpopular mission, holding down

NEWS ANALYSIS

casualties has become not just an integral part of military planning but often a criterion for success.

General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, acknowledged as much when he boasted that the U.S. mission in Haiti was succeeding in part because the military had suffered minimal losses.

The U.S. forces have been in Haiti for two and a half weeks.

"We have had two Americans hurt," the general said. "No one killed, thank God."

Even if the United States had invaded Haiti, keeping casualties to a minimum would have been a political requirement. But the unopposed deployment of troops into what is still a volatile and potentially explosive situation has made the administration and the public that much less tolerant of casualties.

The larger question, however, is whether the administration has encouraged unrealistic expectations about casualties that will tie U.S. hands in future conflicts or invite enemies to target Americans in the hope that they can set off a storm of criticism at home.

"If you communicate that you are afraid of casualties, it is almost a certain way of inviting them," said Eliot Cohen, a professor at John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "Our opponents will very quickly figure out that is our most important vulnerability."

HAITI: Some Suspect CIA Links to Chief of Militia

Continued from Page 1

they believed Mr. Constant was in touch with American intelligence officials with whom he had worked to persuade them to intercede on his behalf.

A Latin American diplomat closely involved in the crisis said of Mr. Constant: "He was burning up the wire to his friends in Washington Monday night."

In the past, the American intelligence community has been deeply suspicious of Father Aristide and his impoverished supporters from the shantytowns and, conversely, has had strong links to the military and its establishment supporters.

Bryan Little, the CIA's chief analyst for the region, has described Father Aristide as a

dangerous, unstable mental case and has praised Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, whom the U.S. troops are here to force out of office, as a particularly promising officer.

The CIA also poured large amounts of money into the army hierarchy for an anti-narcotics intelligence program, despite the fact that high-ranking officers went into the drug business themselves or used the proceeds to finance torture or build villas.

The Nation magazine, in an article to be published this week, reports that Mr. Constant was urged by the Defense Intelligence Agency to organize a front that could "balance" Father Aristide's movement and do "intelligence" against it.

The article also reports that Mr. Constant taught a course in the ill-fated CIA-sponsored drug intelligence program on "liberation theology," warning against the dangers of the populist "little church" movement of Father Aristide.

The situation once again points to the problems and contradictions facing U.S. troops as they attempt to establish stability in a country split between a tiny, wealthy elite and a vast, exploited majority, a country where the only political tradition is brute force.

Haitian crowds on Monday cheered ecstatically as the gunmen were rounded up and thousands followed the American convoy as they took some 30 handcuffed prisoners to their compound at the airport.

SERBS: 'A Tinderbox'

Continued from Page 1

sensitive because the one road out of Sarajevo controlled by Bosnian government forces passes through it. The road has been fired on regularly by Serbs over the past two months.

Mr. Akashi's meeting late Wednesday with the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, was stormy. The UN official said the Serbs had been angered by NATO air strikes two weeks ago, by reinforced UN sanctions against them, and by what they describe as continuous provocations from the Muslim-dominated government forces in the Sarajevo area and elsewhere.

Squeezed by Serbian embargo on them, the Bosnian Serbs are in a restive mood, determined to resist an American-backed peace plan, but facing a winter that appears certain to be one of great hardship. Their leader, Mr. Karadzic, has made clear that he will not hesitate to pass on this hardship to the people of Sarajevo.

Muslim Unit Blamed

Serbian sources said that "a large Muslim sabotage unit" had attacked the Bosnian Serb Army's Trnovo Battalion and committed the killings, wire services reported.

The Muslim attack violated the demilitarized zone that the United Nations imposed around Sarajevo when the Serbs were forced to move their siege guns from around the city in February.

Mr. Akashi refused to say whether he had threatened NATO air strikes or other responses if government troops refused to vacate the demilitarized zone, but he said Bosnian leaders had promised cooperation.

Serbs and Bosnian government forces did make one of their largest prisoner swaps of the war earlier on Thursday. UN spokeswoman said 295 prisoners were exchanged. Bosnian Serbs released 166 people, and the Muslim-led government freed 129. (Reuters, AP)

Gas Kills 10 Korean Miners

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Ten miners died when toxic carbonic acid gas filled the shaft of a coal mine in which they were working in South Korea's eastern province of Kangwon on Thursday, local press reports said.

Healer Inspired a Doomed Following

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

For most of the Solar Tradition victims, the road to a fiery death in Switzerland began in a hazy New Age subculture of astrology, macrobiotic food, oriental mysticism and spiritualism.

Luc Joutet, the leader of the cult members, attracted followers with all the paraphernalia of the Age of Aquarius.

"He was very gentle and sweet," said a French woman in Paris who received homeopathic treatment from him in Belgium and at Annemasse, France, just outside Geneva. "He seemed to be absolutely nonviolent."

Dr. Joutet lured many followers through an association called Arcadia International, which had branches in France, Switzerland and Canada. The association offered conferences, lectures and roundtables promising to teach "applied knowledge."

Those who wished to ascend to a higher level of "intuitive knowledge" were invited to join the Solar Tradition, a secret society whose emblem was the initials TS inside two sets of Masonic crosses, surrounded by four dividers.

Moving to fresh pastures in Canada several years ago, Dr. Joutet set up another from



The Joutet cult's symbol

organization called the Academy of Research and Knowledge of Higher Sciences. He published many books on subjects ranging from love to nutrition, ran an esoteric magazine called *Excalibur* and gave inspirational lectures.

The chosen few — chosen, it appears, for their money as well as their gullibility — entered the secretive world of the Solar Temple, with its pseudo-Masonic rituals and its claim to follow in the footsteps of the medieval Knights Templar.

The victims in Switzerland were not New Age hippies but well-needed citizens. Among the 11 Canadians were the mayor of Richelieu, Quebec, and his wife, a respected Quebec City journalist and a mid-level official of the Quebec Finance Ministry.

Cult experts said that set-

ting up an apparently innocent front to lure members into a secret inner circle is a technique often used by sects. One such group, they said, is the widely spread New Acropolis, which hides a paramilitary, neo-Nazi core behind a legitimate philosophical and cultural association.

Though many saw Luc Joutet as a gentle doctor or inspired lecturer, few saw his dark side.

A 46-year-old Belgian, born in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire, he trained as a doctor at the Free University of Brussels. Later he traveled to the Philippines to learn healing methods from tribal faith-healers. He had said in a radio interview that he was "seeking a synthesis capable of healing the whole man."

He also dabbled in the occult world of the illuminati who claimed to be reviving the traditions of the Templar Knights. The Knights, noted for their arcane and possibly blasphemous initiation rites, were banished in the 14th century, and their Grand Master was burned at the stake.

Dr. Joutet joined a rightist sect called the Reformed Order of the Temple, founded by a former Gestapo collaborator, Julien Origas. At the same

time he followed the spiritual teaching of Jacques Breyer, who founded the Sovereign Order of the Solar Temple in the 1950s.

After the death of Origas in 1981, Dr. Joutet tried to take over the Reformed Order, but other members opposed him.

Taking some followers with him, he created Solar Tradition and several related associations, including Arcadia International, Amata, Agata and the Hermetic Brotherhood of the Universal Temple.

Moving to Canada in the late 1980s, Dr. Joutet again took a few followers with him.

"We had to work 15 hours a day, and then pray all night, standing up, around a candle," said Rose-Marie Klaus, who followed her husband to Quebec.

Canadian police built up a thick file on the activities of the Solar Tradition, which is known to be survivalist, apocalyptic and obsessed with guns. Former cult members told the *Le Soleil* newspaper of a rigidly hierarchical organization that forced them to hand over all their money while Dr. Joutet and an associate, Joseph Di Mambro, lived in lavish style.

SECT: Execution Theory

Continued from Page 1

the ruins of a third chalet that was too dangerous to enter until Thursday morning, but they discovered no new victims.

Mr. Piller said that he did not know whether Dr. Joutet was alive or dead, but he said the police were questioning some present and former sect members. He said three cars had been found that belonged to members of the cult who were "at the farm and who left a little before the drama."

Swiss experts in sect activities said that Dr. Joutet, who is known to have built up a small following in Canada, France and Martinique as well as Switzerland, seemed obsessed by fire.

One of these experts, Jean-François Mayer, who had met Dr. Joutet, said he received three documents in the mail Thursday signed simply "Mr. Depart," which, he said, "confirmed the theory of a horrible mass suicide" resulting from the sect's intense persecution complex.

He said one of the documents read in part: "We are leaving this earth to find in all lucidity and freedom a new dimension of truth and abolition, far from the hypocrisies and oppression of this world, in order to achieve the seeds of our future generation. We are now free of a burden that day by day became increasingly intolerable. Know, meanwhile, that we will continue to work through other means and other times."

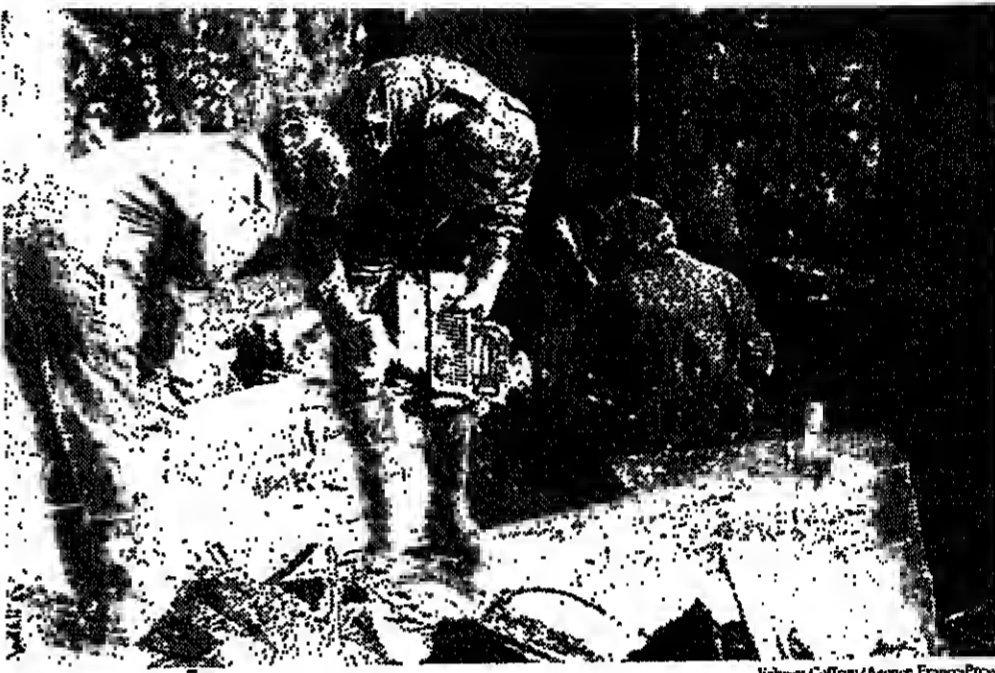
Certainly, whether all the victims committed suicide or accepted death voluntarily, the deaths were well coordinated. On Tuesday, a man and a woman were found dead in a burned-out house in Quebec owned by a prominent sect member, and the deaths in Cheiry and Granges occurred only hours later.

Supporting the notion of a collective suicide, 19 of dead at Cheiry were lying in a circle adjacent to a small chapel with their heads pointing outward, many of them wearing white, red and black ceremonial capes that identified their rank in the sect and some women dressed in long golden gowns.

2 More Bodies Found

The police said Thursday that they had found at least two more bodies in the charred remains of two homes connected with the Solar Tradition. Agence France-Presse reported from Morin Heights, Ontario.

That brought to at least four the number of bodies found here and to at least 52 the total known death toll in the series of four blazes in Canada and in Switzerland.



Swiss police searching the rubble of one of the burned-out chalets of Solar Tradition.

KOHL: German Chancellor Holds to a Steady Course

Continued from Page 1

coalition partners will make this campaign a cliff-hanger to end. But no one these days is talking about the end of the Kohl era.

What is Mr. Kohl's secret? That question has been asked relentlessly on television talk shows and in newspaper columns without anyone professing to have completely solved the riddle.

Part of the answer seems to lie in Mr. Kohl's ability to be Mr. Kohl: unpretentious, predictable, extraordinarily ordinary. He has no airs. His speech is thick and inelegant, the burble of Everyman.

"He's a throwback, a dinosaur, one of the last of the great noncommunicators," Helmut Markwort, editor of *Focus* magazine, recently observed.

"He's like a lot of his voters in the way he eats and the fact that he has gone to the same place on holidays for the past 25 years. He's one of millions, just more determined. They don't love him, but they trust him."

Moreover, the Social Democrats may have made a strategic error earlier this summer when they accepted tacit support from the Party of Democratic Socialism, the reformed Communists, in forming a state gov-

ernment coalition in Saxony-Anhalt. Mr. Kohl seized the chance to portray his opponents as a leftist cabal, and Mr. Schöningh has been on the defensive ever since.

The recognition and exploitation of such opportunities are a reminder of Mr. Kohl's prodigious political skills.

He shrewdly maneuvered the Russians into agreeing to leave German soil four months earlier than planned, allowing the chancellor to preside over their departure as the campaign entered its home stretch.

Last fall, when the German economy was at its nadir, Mr. Kohl portrayed himself as an agent of change; now, with the economy on the mend, he is the personification of stability. Whether working the streets or an international summit meeting, he presses the flesh like an old-fashioned ward beater. He rewards friends and punishing adversaries. He comes across as someone who knows how to be in charge.

SURVEY: Americans Not So Wild and Crazy After All

Continued from Page 1

est. Only 3 percent of Americans — most of them under age 30 — reported having five or more partners in the last year.

Three-quarters of the married women said they usually or always had an orgasm during sex, compared with 62 percent of the single women. Among men, 95 percent usually or always had an orgasm, married or single.

• Fewer than 8 percent of the

participants reported having sex more than four times a week. About two-thirds said they had sex "a few times a month" or less, and about 3 in 10 had sex a few times a year or less.

• About one man in 4, and one woman in 10 masturbates at least once a week, and masturbation is less common among those aged 18 to 24 than among those aged 24 to 34.

The study is considered im-

portant because it is one of the first to rely on a randomly selected, nationally representative sample. Most previous sex studies — from the Kinsey reports in the 1940s and the Masters & Johnson study in the 1960s, to more recent popularized studies such as the Playboy report, the *Shere Hite* report and the *Redbook* report — relied on information from volunteers, a method that may seriously skew results, because those who are interested in sex, and most sexually active, tend to participate.

The survey has many important policy implications, particularly in the area of AIDS prevention. Since most people choose their sexual partners from among those who resemble them in race, religion, age and education, the authors say, AIDS is likely to remain highly concentrated within the groups that are currently most affected — intravenous drug users and homosexuals — and AIDS prevention work should focus on those groups.

In another finding, large numbers of women said they had been forced by men to do something sexually that they did not want to do — almost always by someone they knew — while very few men reported ever forcing a woman. The authors said the findings were "so stark that they cry out for a national dialogue."

CONGRESS: Parting Shot at Clinton Political Agenda

Continued from Page 1

rules to include it. But Mr. Levin and other Democrats described this as a face-saving, half-way step that falls short of the bill's goal of closing loopholes in existing law that allows thousands of lobbyists to escape registration and disclosure rules.

In a counterproposal, Mr. Levin offered to change the bill to eliminate language that Republicans said could impede grass-roots lobbying activities. But Democrats said Republicans appeared cool to this approach.

The bill was blocked when the Senate, reeling under a surge of opposition prompted by conservative lawmakers, talk show hosts and grass-roots lob-

bying organizations, fell 14 votes short of the two-thirds needed to end Republican delaying tactics and pass the bill.

Another vote to rescue the lobbying bill was scheduled for Friday, theoretically the last day of the 103d Congress. But it was not clear whether a compromise could be reached by then. Mr. Levin and Representative John Bryant, Democrat of Texas, House sponsor of the bill, expressed skepticism that Republicans would let the legislation pass.

Republicans are pursuing a "scorched earth" strategy to persuade people that Congress cannot reform itself so they will throw out its Democratic majority and turn to them. Mr. Levin charged.

Congress has shelved Mr. Clinton's proposal to overhaul the health care system, legislation to rewrite campaign financing laws and proposals for streamlining congressional operations. The Senate has still not acted on the remaining "reform" bill on its agenda, which would require Congress to live by the worker protection laws that are imposed on others.

Although the lobbying bill previously passed both houses by large margins, a House-Senate compromise barely got through the House last week after conservative talk show hosts, prompted by the House minority whip, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, generated thousands of phone calls against the measure.

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would like to meet female panda
living in San Diego."

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Following

Saudi Arabia Forms Group to Counteract Islamists' Influence

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

TUNIS — In a move to limit the influence of militant clerics, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has set up a Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs directed by ranking family members and technocrats.

The council will act as a sort of ombudsman of Islamic activity in educational, economic and foreign policy matters. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, defense minister and a brother of the king, is head of the council.

The king said the goal was to "deepen Saudi Arabia's service of Islam." But knowledgeable Saudis said there was little doubt that one purpose was to dilute the authority of the Ulema Council, a highly conservative group of Muslim theologians.

The Ulema Council has considerably increased its power in recent years, seeking to push educational, social, legal and foreign policy in fundamentalist directions. The ulemas have opposed efforts to modernize the economy and have supported radical Islamists in other Arab countries.

Just before the United Nations population conference in Cairo last month, the Ulema Council called the conference an insult to Islam and directed the Saudi government to boycott the meeting.

"What the new council is meant to do is to widen the government's authority over matters of religious interpreta-

tion, which has been used by the ulemas to influence policy," a well-placed Saudi said by telephone.

Among the royal family members named to the council were the powerful interior minister, Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz, and the foreign minister, another brother of the king, Prince Saud al Faisal. Another member is Mohammed Ali Aba Khayl, a technocrat who has served for three decades as finance and economy minister.

In petitions to the king, the militant clerics have denounced what they describe as the government's deviation from Islamic values, though the Saudi government is widely viewed as one of the more rigorous in the Muslim world.

Among other changes, the militants have demanded an end to dealings with international banks that charge interest and the severing of relations with Arab governments that are fighting fundamentalists, including close allies like Egypt.

Last week, the Saudi government arrested 110 militants, including some senior ulemas. Opposition groups in London say more than 1,000 militants have been rounded up in the past month.

A London-based Saudi opposition group, the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, said Wednesday that a new wave of arrests was underway, with professors of religious affairs and militant Islamic poets among those being held.

Top Syrian Official Meets 8 Jewish Leaders in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Another barrier between Arabs and Jews fell when Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, held his first formal meeting with U.S. Jewish leaders, according to congressional and Jewish sources.

"It is the first time a Syrian foreign minister has met formally with Jewish groups in this country," a source with the World Jewish Congress said in a telephone interview after the meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Shara met eight Jewish leaders in Washington for a 45-minute session after an initial discussion with six members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee organized the meeting at the request of the Syrian Embassy, the Jewish sources said.

Mr. Shara opened the meeting by saying that President Hafez Assad of Syria had made a strategic commitment to peace with Israel and that there was no time to waste in getting a peace agreement signed, said Malcolm Hoenlein, executive vice chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations.

He told the Jewish leaders that Syria would absolutely not participate in a high-level conference to be held in Casablanca, Morocco, on the regional economic development of the Middle East, Mr. Hoenlein said.

"But he said Syria's first priority was to change the region from war to peace," Mr. Hoenlein said, noting that Mr. Shara and the Jewish leaders pledged to continue the dialogue.

"It was a very useful meeting," Mr. Hoenlein said. "It was not confrontational, but it was very intense, very candid."

Iraq Demands End to Economic Boycott

Reuters

BAGHDAD — A meeting of Iraqi leaders presided over by President Saddam Hussein has warned the United Nations Security Council of unspecified consequences if it decides to maintain its crippling economic embargo, Baghdad radio reported Thursday. The Security Council is expected to consider the issue on Monday.

Baghdad broadcast the warning shortly after a United Nations envoy, Rolf Ekeus, left the capital after announcing that long-awaited tests of a system to monitor Iraq's arms industry had begun.

Iraq's leadership must "pre-

pare for the study of a new attitude that will lift the Iraqi people from their predicament," a spokesman for the governing Revolutionary Command Council said on Baghdad radio.

Mr. Saddam led a joint meeting of the council and the regional leadership of his Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party to discuss the latest visit by Mr. Ekeus, the radio reported.

"Through scrutiny, it appeared that despite what Iraq has honored, the owners of vicious purpose — among them the United States and the chairman of the Special Commission

— are bent on harming Iraq," the spokesman said.

The Special Commission was created by the United Nations following the 1991 Gulf War and given the mandate of assuring that Iraq would no longer produce weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Ekeus heads the commission.

"We shall wait until the 10th of this month and after that every party will bear the consequences of its stand," the Iraqi spokesman said. He did not say what measures Baghdad had in mind.

Iraq's most influential newspaper, Bahil, said Saturday that the coming two weeks would

discovered in 1991 with samples of their DNA still intact.

Last month, the Russian government reported that after two years of study, scientists had concluded that Anastasia had indeed died in 1918 — her bones were among those of the royal family identified in 1991.

For the princes, dukes, writers and historians who had made Miss Anderson's claims their most treasured cause, the fairy tale is finally over. But her real life, as described this week, was a story as poignant as "The Princess and the Pauper." Not only has science shown who she was not, for the first time we know who she probably was — most likely the daughter of a poor Polish farming family.

But how could her fantasy have taken root and entranced so many for so long?

It started in the bloody aftermath of the Russian Revolution when the Bolsheviks arrived at Ekaterinburg in July 1918 to massacre the Russian royal family. As they faced the seven Romanovs, the royal physician and three servants, the soldiers were told to aim straight at their hearts.

Instead, bullets ricocheted across the room, bouncing off the crown jewels sewn into the clothing of the princesses in what a soldier witness later recalled as "a shower of hail."

The bodies disappeared, and the rumors began.

Two years later, in Berlin, policemen saved a young woman from a suicide attempt in the freezing waters of a canal. She

was eventually admitted to a mental hospital, refusing to reveal her identity to anyone, where the nurses finally christened her Miss Unknown.

But in 1921, while she was still a patient at the mental hospital, according to staff, she saw a magazine with the headline "Did Anastasia Survive the Massacre?" And there was a picture of the princess. A nurse later recalled Miss Unknown's response. "She asked me if I didn't notice something about it," Anna Chernitz said. "I answered that I didn't. She then said, 'Can't you see the similarity between us two?'"

Within months, Russian exiles began to stream to the asylum to meet the lost Anastasia and brought their own memories of life in the aristocracy.

"With each group of visitors she would glean information on the world in which Anastasia lived to impress the next," Mr. Remy said. "She was the blank screen onto which they could

project their longing for a world that had disappeared."

Even in the face of two serious challenges, she stood firm. Baroness Buxhoeveden, a lady-in-waiting to the royal family who had escaped Russia, visited Miss Anderson and immediately dismissed her assertions. In response, Miss Anderson claimed the baroness had betrayed the royal family and did not wish to be exposed. Then, in 1927, a young Berlin woman told a German newspaper she recognized Miss Anderson as her former roommate. Franziska Schanzkowsky, a Polish farm worker.

Until this week, that was all that was known of the woman who claimed to be a princess. But the tests of the British team have revealed that there is only a 1-in-300 chance that Miss Anderson was not Miss Schanzkowsky, a working-class Polish girl with her eye on the main chance.



JOHANNESBURG STRIFE — Riot police arresting a protester who was carrying a gun at a labor protest by security guards Thursday. The police exchanged gunfire with the guards, but no serious injuries were reported. The protest, and a separate strike by bus drivers who blockaded the city center with their vehicles, snarled traffic.

It's a Fact: 'Anastasia' Was a Fraud

By Rebecca J. Fowler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a quiet corner of Upper Bavaria sits a tranquil cemetery once dedicated to the local nobility. There, among the remains, are the ashes of a woman laid to rest a decade ago beneath a simple gravestone that bears a Russian cross and a name in Cyrillic letters — Anastasia.

After three-quarters of a century of speculation, it was only Wednesday that the memory of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II of Russia's ill-fated royal family, was truly put to rest. The woman in the Bavarian grave, who claimed to be the surviving heir to the Romanov throne until her death in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1984, has been finally, unequivocally revealed as a fraud.

In a fiercely bitter scientific race, two separate research teams simultaneously unlocked the key to her identity using DNA tracing. A German team, led by Maurice Philip Remy, a television producer, used a 43-year-old specimen of the blood from the woman, who was known throughout her life as Anna Anderson. A British team, led by the forensic scientist Peter Gill, had a minute sample of her intestine that was preserved in paraffin wax.

Their results, presented at a press conference in London on Wednesday, showed that Miss Anderson's DNA bore no resemblance to that of the czar and czarina, whose bones were

Coup Fears Mount In Sierra Leone Renegade Troops Hard to Curb

By Cindy Shiner
Washington Post Service

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Indiscipline in the military is thwarting this West African nation's attempts at economic and democratic reform and raising fears that renegade soldiers will overthrow the government.

The chairman of the Supreme Council of State, Captain Valentine Strasser, whose government pledged what it called a people's revolution when it seized power in April 1992, has promised elections and a transition to civilian rule by January 1996. His government has reduced inflation and stabilized the exchange rate as part of a tough structural adjustment program.

But change has also meant a loss of jobs, with a reduction of the civil service, and concerns about the government's stability have diminished the private-sector investment that was to provide new employment.

"Things have deteriorated so far in the country that many people are expecting a big disaster," a local journalist said.

Twenty-nine suspected counter-coup plotters were executed eight months after the takeover. The government claims to be fighting a rebel war that spilled over from Liberia in March 1991, when the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, financed a guerrilla invasion to destabilize the government of then-President Joseph Saidu Momoh. He, like Captain Strasser, backed the West African peacekeepers who prevented Mr. Taylor from capturing the Liberian capital in 1990.

But the war in Sierra Leone has ended, according to diplomats and some government officials, and the government's toughest challenge is from its own unruly troops. Sierra Leone has become much like Liberia, where hands of armed young men kill for little more than personal material gain.

Civilians have deserted huge areas of Sierra Leone's east and southeast because of looting, highway robbery and killings by soldiers and small bands of rebels. Some diplomats here say the lack of government accountability enables renegade soldiers to sell their weapons easily, return to Freetown and obtain new weapons.

"The government is shy in accepting that their soldiers may be involved in rebel activities," said Mohammed Abubakar, the Nigerian high commissioner to Sierra Leone.

Relief workers estimate that about 300 people have been killed each month this year and that one-quarter of this former British colony's 4.4 million people are displaced. The United States feeds 1.5 million Sierra Leoneans at a cost of about \$18 million a year.

It appears as if the government might be inching toward dealing with its internal problems by prosecuting a few officers. "We do believe that some renegade soldiers are destroying the confidence the nation has in our fighting forces by engaging in acts of banditry, terrorism and even collusion with the enemy, and are harbored by some disloyal and disgruntled civilians who are in support of their unworthy cause," Captain Strasser said at a recent news conference.

Sierra Leone had only a ceremonial army of about 1,000 active troops when rebels invaded during Major General Momoh's rule. Major General Momoh asked Nigeria, which has sub-Saharan Africa's largest army, for help. A battalion of about 800 Nigerian soldiers arrived to protect strategic areas.

To boost its force, Sierra Leone conscripted unemployed young men and increased the army to between 8,000 and 12,000. Poor conditions on the war front prompted disgruntled junior officers to overthrow Major General Momoh, who had used the war as an excuse to prolong his rule.

A senior-ranking officer in the putsch, Captain Strasser automatically became "the redeemer" and chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council government.

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JEWS: Israel Worries About a Flood of Immigrants Under 'Law of Return'

Continued from Page 1

their concerns for now. More immediately worrisome, they say, are many of the roughly 500,000 immigrants from the former Soviet Union who have poured in since 1989, helping to swell Israel's population to 5.4 million.

Government officials now acknowledge what they used to deny in the heady first days of the Soviet flow: that an estimated one-third of the immigrants are not the least bit Jewish.

They have been allowed in under a 1970 amendment to the Law of Return, extending immigration rights to any person with a single grandparent who was Jewish, even if the connection to Judaism ended there. That person's spouse, again even if non-Jewish, enjoys the same rights.

This three-generation standard for Jewishness was the same one used by the Nazis, and it closed a historical circle. If someone was Jewish enough for Hitler's ovens, he was also Jewish enough for Israel.

But times change. Israel has become an increasingly prosperous country in recent years, seemingly on the

verge of peace agreements with its Arab neighbors. Foreigners who once would not give the country a second glance are now looking for ways to resettle here. And as their numbers grow, the spirit of come-one, come-all no longer reigns supreme.

"The amendment to the Law of Return, which was meant to deal with a few exceptional cases, turned with time into an automatic entry ticket into Israel for non-Jews in numbers beyond acceptable proportion," said Uri Gordon, a senior official at the Jewish Agency, a quasi-governmental body that oversees immigration.

Fearing for "Israel's future social texture," Mr. Gordon wants the amendment scrapped. Other senior officials, including Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban and Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, also suggest, without getting too specific, that changes may be needed at some point.

This interest in tightening the rules has nothing to do with the fact that many potential immigrants are from the Third World, officials say, adding that the issue is Jewishness, not race.

They point to Israel's enthu-

siastic welcome of waves of Ethiopian Jews in 1984 and 1991 and its absorption of about 25,000 Jews from India, mostly in the early years of the state. Those were people whose Jewishness was basically not in question, a far cry from the case of Manasseh's children.

More dramatically, some Israelis are ready now to raise the drawbridge also on people who are unquestionably Jewish.

Labor Minister Ora Namir touched off a political storm the other day by suggesting that Israel could live without many of the recent Russian arrivals, who often are old or disabled and in need of social assistance — people "who have learned to exploit what they can from the state," she said.

The next day many hundreds of people called a radio phone-in show to say they agreed that a more selective immigration was needed.

Critics were outraged, though, some calling it an abandonment of Zionist principles. Joining the condemnations, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave Mrs. Namir a public whistling.

But that is unlikely to end appeals for a more exclusive policy. Some Jews here even ar-

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Images of Peace in Northern Ireland

By Rachel Billington

BELFAST — Six days after the IRA declared an unconditional cease-fire, I set off to explore Northern Ireland. Of course, I had images of war in my head. But I also knew that this once kingdom of Ulster was a beautiful land with an ancient history and that it offers images of peace, not war, of wide sandy beaches, cliff-top castles, friendly people, lakes, islands, strange medieval faces carved in stone.

I ducked the issue at the outset by heading away from Belfast up north to the nine Glens of Antrim that trail down to the sea, each one ending in a little town or harbor. "Will the cease-fire hold?" I had asked the woman who handed over my rented car. She was categorical: "No. It will never end. It's like they're tricking the government."

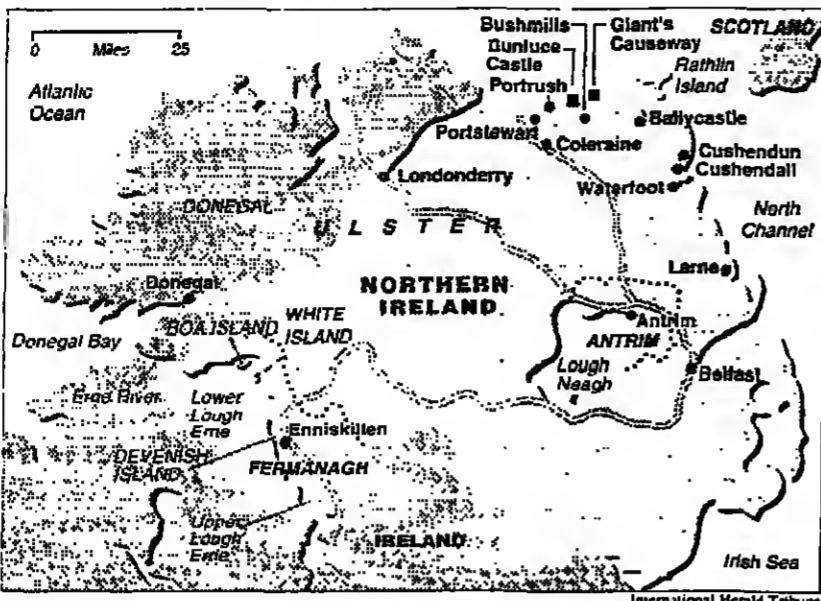
She might be right, but with hedges of crimson fuchsia on one side, and the emerald sea merging into the heathery mauves of the Scottish coast on the other, my images of a battle-scarred country were already fading. Waterfoot was where I went up the mountain to watch waterfalls cascading through forests. Cushendall was where three glens meet under a flat-topped mountain and where I discovered the romantically ruined Layde Church. Cushendun was where the whole village was architecture designed in shades of whitewash and slate. There were no signs of war here.

Eventually, I reached Ballycastle, which lies opposite Rathlin Island where in 1306 one of England's greatest Scottish opponents, Robert the Bruce, watched the spider "try, try again" and decided to fight one last battle. He won. History is all around, but there are signs of modern conflict in this coastal area: the high security walls, barbed wire and cameras constructed to protect the Royal Ulster Constabulary's buildings from IRA bombs. "Will the cease-fire hold?"

I asked the busy little town of Bushmills and received the fervent but hardly confident reply, "We must all pray so."

Bushmills was a tourist center when William Thackeray came in 1842 and it still is, offering tours of the Old Bushmills Distillery, with free slugs of whisky at the end.

But the main reason visitors come to this area is The Giant's Causeway. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site, although Thackeray, who hated it, called it "a remnant of chaos." Scientists describe it as 37,000 black basalt columns thrown up by an explosion 60 million years ago. But I prefer the popular myth that explains that a giant who needed to visit his beloved in Scotland laid down an elegant pathway of hexagonal paving stones across the sea. Either way, you can walk on it until the waves become threatening, and then take the cliff paths and



see a side section that looks like organ pipes against the cliff and chimneys when it stands on top.

At this point my journey was all about the wondrous violence of nature, not man. I arrived at the ruins of 16th-century Dunluce Castle a few miles west of the Causeway in a sort of thunderstorm where lightning, thunder and rain alternated with a weirdly brilliant light. So far I had not seen a soldier and encountered only one checkpoint, just outside the airport. But now I planned to visit Londonderry, as it is on the map. Derry to the Catholics. Derry to the Protestants. Derry to the British paratroopers fired into a crowd of Catholic protesters and killed 14 men, six of them only 17 years old. Here, within the ancient stone walls, I found a military presence, high lookout posts, armed police, city gates blocked by the ugliness of

barbed wire and rough boulders. Yet this goes alongside business as usual and the Heritage Society is rebuilding the great walls to make a walkway for tourists around the city. If you want to understand about the Bogside, that's where you must stand, on the high walls with the Protestant cathedral, St. Columba's, behind you and far, far below. Bogside, where long rows of small houses gathered around their own Catholic cathedral. During the troubles in the late '60s and '70s, the inhabitants put up a sign that still stands today: "You are now entering Free Derry."

Peering over the wall, I found myself eye to eye with a workman, suspended in a cradle over Bogside as he painstakingly repaired the heavy stones. "Will the cease-fire hold?" I asked. "If you believe that, you'll believe anything" was his sour response.

My next destination was Fermanagh, the soft green southwestern county that is straddled by Lough Erne, with Enniskillen standing at the narrow waist between the Lower Lough and the Upper, not far from the border. This April the canal that joins the River Shannon in the Republic of Ireland to Lough Erne, reopened, definitely a positive symbol.

The lakes are a paradise for fishermen who set out for the day or even the week on smart white launches. But I wanted to visit the islands and see the Celtic crosses and mysterious stone figures left in the ruins of a monastic life so near the Dark Ages as sometimes to feel more pagan than Christian. At Boa Island I found the strange two-faced Janus who gazes wild-eyed in the Caldragh graveyard.

Devenish Island has no stone faces but a perfectly smooth 81-foot tower you can climb via four ladders and look

down on the remains of two early medieval monasteries. I was taken to the island by a ferryman who was trying to decide whether to invest in a bigger covered ferry. "Now if the peace holds," he told me without me even having to ask, "I'll have more customers than I need, but at the moment I'm spending half my time mowing the grass."

On the boat ride back to Killadeas on Lough Erne, my pick-up companion, an Englishman who works on both sides of the border gave me the most optimistically sensible summary of the situation. "The cease-fire will hold for this generation. They've had enough for now."

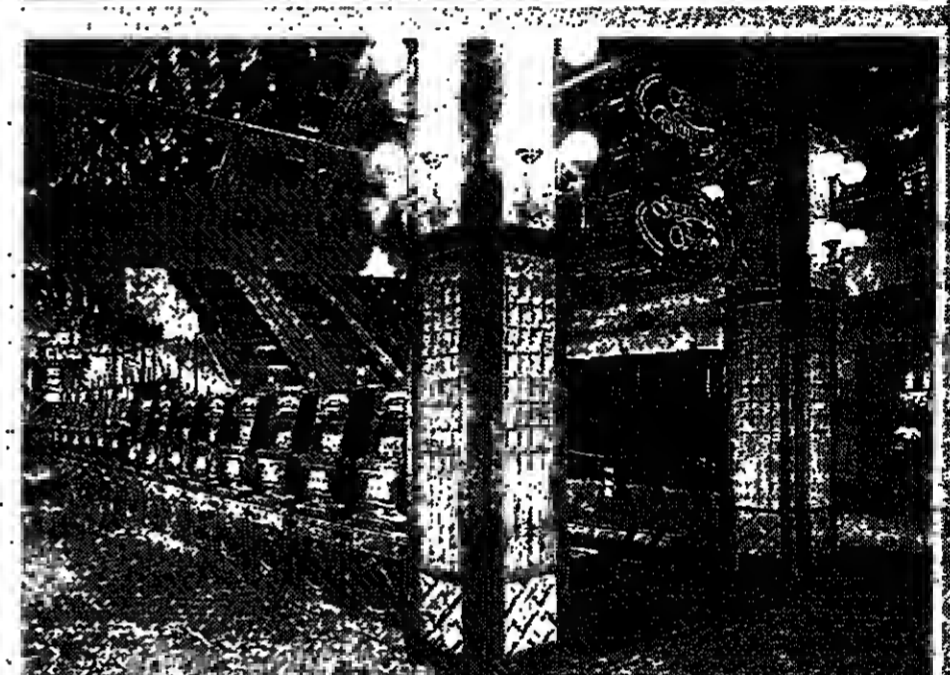
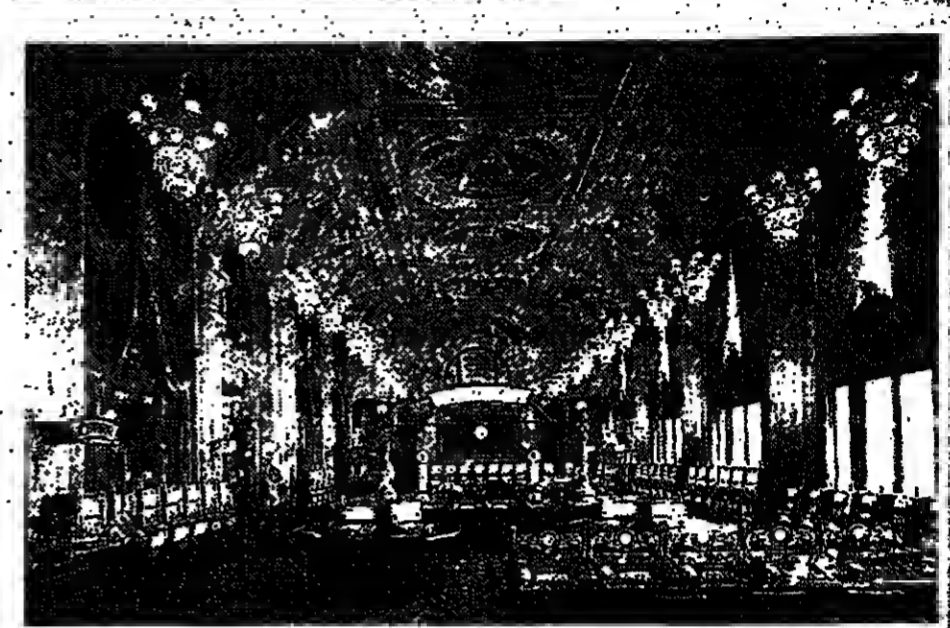
The next day I went into Enniskillen and lunched on oysters and Guinness. This is another town whose reputation has been tarnished by an atrocity, when in 1987 the IRA planted a bomb amid a crowd gathered to honor the war dead. Now there are posters on the lamp posts: "Seize the opportunity for peace."

It was on the drive back to Belfast that I saw my first foot soldier patrol. There were five of them, guns at the ready, moving quickly through the small town of Kesh. "No special reason," I was told and I noted that they wore berets not helmets, a change to acknowledge the cease-fire.

UNTIL reaching Belfast, I had seen very little to remind me of England and everything — pubs, people and scenery — to remind me of the Ireland I know so well. But Belfast is different — at least the center of it. With its grandiose Victorian buildings, it is far more like the towns of northern England: Manchester or Leeds or even Edinburgh or Glasgow in Scotland. But what I really wanted to see was the battleground, the Falls Road and the Shankill Road where Catholics and Protestants are still divided by a metal wall. Will it come down soon? Will the shops take down their protective boarding?

I had wanted to see the famous murals and the very first I saw was a gigantic image of the Virgin Mary. The next was a political message painted since the cease-fire on a wall just a few yards from the recently bombed Sinn Féin headquarters. It was topped with a dove of peace and included words like "Truth, Dialogue, Unity, Respect." Around it small children played cheerfully. This is the hopeful face of the Falls Road. The first graffiti I saw in the Protestant Shankill Road area suggested in unprintable terms what the IRA could do with its cease-fire. The second was more subtle: "The people of the Shankill accept the surrender of the IRA." Soldiers riding in the back of their armored cars wear helmets around here.

Rachel Billington wrote this for The New York Times.



Casino's Atrium, top right, and gaming rooms. Bottom, slots in the Café de Paris.

Monte Carlo Gambling Steps to a New Beat

By David Spanier

MONTE CARLO — After a hundred years of reverie, the sleeping princess of Monte Carlo is waking up. The casino, faded but still beautiful, is tapping its foot to a modern beat.

Saturday nights, the square is filled with a polyglot mixture of beau monde and backpackers. They have come in their thousands to pay court to the grande dame of European gambling. For after extensive painting and primping and refurbishment, the old casino has put on a new face. There are now four different casinos in Monte Carlo, but they are not finding it too easy to make money.

Gambling turnover, at about 1.02 billion francs (\$192 million), was 12 percent down on the year, according to the latest annual report of the SBM, as the elegantly named Société des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Étrangers à Monaco is known. The main difficulty in a climate of recession was the dearth of gamblers from Italy, traditionally Monaco's best market. Who cares about the money, anyway? The return on gambling is on a par with the principal's sale of postage stamps. The decline in the spending on gambling, according to the Monegasque accounts, reduced the net profit from the SBM's principal activity of gaming and hotels to a piffling 32 million francs in 1993-94, against 90 million the previous year.

What matters, so far as tourists in Monte Carlo are concerned, is that the casino built by the architect Charles Garnier in 1878, in the ornate style of his opera house in Paris, remains one of the sweetest confections Europe has to offer. (The cupolas on the roof are modeled, legend has it, after the bosom of a famous courtesan of the Belle Époque.)

On one side of the main square stands the stately Hôtel de Paris, its restaurant running down a long terrace. The tables are well patronized by American ladies who exemplify the Duchess of Windsor's advice: "One can never be too rich or too thin." On the other side, the crowded tables of the Café de Paris are filled with young lovers eating ice cream.

Up the steps to the casino flows a ragbag of tourists in jeans and T-shirts. No dress code here. All the gamblers need is a 50-franc ticket and a passport. A guard scans the faces to ensure the visitors are over 21. (Many are turned away.)

The excited crowds contrast with the sumptuous setting. Such is their haste to hit the slot machines that they scarcely glance at the turn-of-the-century gilt and grandeur of the interior.

"Everyone wants to play at Monte Carlo," observes Francis Palmaro, the casino director, in an office musty with dark wood and old photographs. "We have a faithful core of old players who never desert us. But now we are attracting a

new clientele. Many of our best players come from Russia as well as France and Italy."

After entering the atrium, a marbled hall of 28 Ionic columns, the gamblers cross the Salle Renaissance, decorated in gold and white marble, to reach the Salle Europe, lit by eight monumental chandeliers. High murals depicting wistful Pre-Raphaelite damsels — summer, winter, spring and autumn — span the walls. The croupiers call this room *la cuisine* — the kitchen.

Here, the paradox of Monte Carlo's casino manifests itself most sharply. Amid all the fin de siècle splendor, the gambling lacks any style or presence. In the middle of the room stand three roulette tables. They make a dim contrast with the ornate surroundings. The play is slow, the lighting faint; a table of trente et quarante, the French card game, ambles along in the corner. Neither the players nor the croupiers seem worthy of the setting.

The atmosphere is a little brighter in the succeeding salons, open to anyone for 50 francs more. Here are blackjack and more roulette tables. Only in the so-called *super-privés*, where a few chosen players gather for *chemin de fer*, is there any sense of drama.

"Chemmy" is more than anything a game of manners because the players, most of whom are acquainted as comrades of the green baize, bet against each other, not the house. The English win or lose with a stiff upper lip. The Italians shout on brio when they hit a "natural" 8 or 9, the Orientals squ-e-e-e-z-e the cards out slowly.

THE SBM's other casinos are close. A minute downhill is Loews hotel, with its Sun Casino. This is a big, brightly-lit circle filled with slots, American-style. The room is open to anyone passing through, without fuss or entrance fee, a model for the kind of straightforward, in-house gaming seen increasingly in international resorts.

The third casino, in the summer months, is the Monte Carlo Sporting Club, a five-minute taxi ride on the seafloor. The casino, as bare of decoration as an airport waiting lounge, attracts the audiences from the cabaret in the Salle des Étoiles below, and the go-go nightclub Jimmy's. Low-level roulette and blackjack is the style. An occasional chemistry game in one of the super-privés may run on until breakfast.

Finally, in a bid to entertain the tourists who throng the sidewalk tables and give Monte Carlo its zest and color, the Café de Paris has a giant slot parlor. The ambience is cheap and cheerful, the players likewise. The slapdash way the place is run would make a Las Vegas professional croupier with embarrassment. But that is the happy Monegasque way which, down the years, has made Monte Carlo synonymous with gambling.

David Spanier is a British journalist who frequently writes on the gambling scene.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Ladybird

Directed by Ken Loach. U.K. Maggie (Crispy Rock), abused in childhood, has drama deep in her makeup and has always been drawn to violent men. By the time she meets Jorge (Vladimir Vega), the children she had with four different men have been taken away. Gentle Jorge is determined to make a difference in her life, to give her new children. But the social system has Maggie down as an unfit mother and her new babies are wrested from her.

Ken Loach has kept to the spirit of his first films and refined his method. With screenwriter Rona Munro, he has turned a real story into a fiction that unfolds like an antique drama: Maggie is a doomed heroine. Jorge, the hero who wanted to save her, is caught up in her tragedy. The people surrounding the couple are not monsters, but a gray chorus of public servants. Crispy Rock, in her first screen role, won best actress in Berlin as Ladybird.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

Petite Arrangements avec les Morts

Directed by Pascale Ferran. France.

On a beach in Brittany, Vincent (Didier Sandre) is building an elaborate castle in the sand. Nine-year old Jumbo (Guillaume Charras) promises to watch over the castle. The child and the man are linked by a subterranean drama in their lives: Jumbo's best friend has died and Vincent lost his sister in childhood. After Jumbo's story is played out, the camera moves along the beach to Vincent and his family: his brother François (Charles Berling) and sisters Zaza (Catherine Ferran) and Suzanne (Sabrina Lequain). Piece by piece, the mourning process of each family member is reassembled like a vast puzzle. Pascale Ferran has made an original and ambitious first film. Her way of

directing a superb cast says something for the Cassavetes influence on French cinema — Catherine Ferran as a Gena Rowlands character is especially fine. But there are some heavy-duty metaphors, and the narrative has a start-stop-and-rewind rhythm that makes the story hard to decipher. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

The Tropical People

Directed by Yojiro Takita. Japan.

Japanese abroad seem to be a specialty of Takita and the writer, Nobuyoshi Isshiki. They earlier teamed on the salaryman-in-the-jungle comedy, "We Are All Alive," and now they have some fun ripping off compatriot tourists in Thailand. Miss Shimizu, the harried tour guide, mislays her awful group's passports. By the time she finds them she's been fired so

she decides to sell them on the black market. Helping her is an odd pair of swindlers, a half-Japanese bar owner and a typical Japanese student. Together they sing a couple of yakuza and get into deep trouble. All of this should be more fun than it is, but the pacing is so feeble, the gags so slow and the double-takes so prolonged that this comedy sinks to the bottom of the Klong. And just when it looks as though — in compensation as it were — the picture might be heading for a depiction of healthy tourism, everyone decides to settle for laughs. However, the viewer gets to see again the always appealing Miss Shimizu. She was also between two guys in "Okoge." Though these two are straight — sort of — she knows how to be likable and understanding and still have fun. (Donald Richie, IHT)

The ten best restaurants in the world rated by Patricia Wells.

Almost a year ago, the IHT's restaurant critic set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

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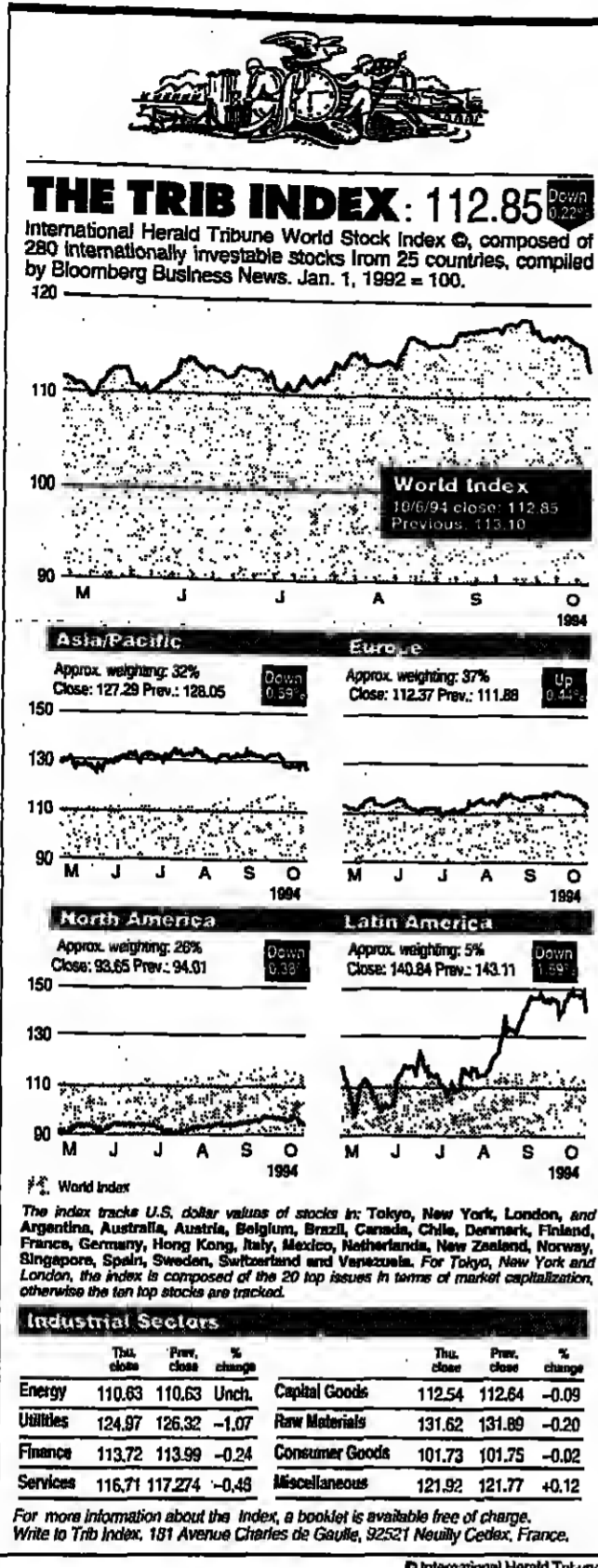
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Protesters Go to the Markets

French Workers Fight Privatizing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Hundreds of French workers invaded the Paris Bourse on Thursday, halting trading in financial futures and options, to protest the partial sale of the carmaker Renault and other privatizations.

The workers, from the General Labor Confederation, or CGT, the trade union that organized the demonstration, said they were protesting not only the sale by the government of its 49 percent stake in Renault but all privatization in France.

"Renault is just the first step. They will be privatizing the railways next," one protester said.

Trading at the MATIF, the French international futures and options exchange, was brought to a standstill after the protesters entered the exchange.

"The stock exchange is a highly symbolic place where thousands of jobs have been destroyed in recent months," said Daniel Sanchez, an official of the labor federation.

The federation said it planned further protests this month, including a demonstration at the Paris Auto Show.

Separately, one-third of the work force walked out in a protest over work methods at the Japanese-owned Sharp photocopy factory at Sault in eastern France, trade union officials said.

In addition, unions representing workers at Pariter SA, the French mineral water company bought by Nestlé SA in 1992, asked the European Court on Thursday to reverse the European Commission's approval of the acquisition.

The protest was organized by the CGT, which said 1,000 workers participated.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Horning Into Hong Kong

An Indonesian Lesson From First Pacific

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Without a long colonial history behind it, First Pacific Co. has dwelt in the shadow of Hong Kong's biggest hedge, or trading house, during its comparatively short struggle for consistent profits and respectability.

The committee revising the benchmark Hang Seng stock index recently snubbed the company, which is controlled by Indonesian interests. But it has gradually been transformed nevertheless into an investors' darling.

The index that First Pacific was not invited to join after five Jardine Matheson companies decided to be delisted has fallen 22 percent this year as the Hong Kong market has foundered on nervousness about China's economy, U.S. interest rates and local property prices.

First Pacific has had a better time of it. With strong, diversified earnings growth and a rapidly expanding telecommunications business, First Pacific's stock has risen 27 percent since the beginning of the year. The stock closed Thursday at 5.35 Hong Kong dollars (70 U.S. cents), down 15 Hong Kong cents.

The company recently reported that its first-half net profit rose 81 percent, to \$64.4 million on \$1.64 billion in revenue.

"This is an 8 to 9 dollar stock," Kirk Sweeney of Lehman Brothers said. He added that First Pacific's stock price made it "the cheapest telecommunications company in Asia today."

The company, started in 1981 with five em-

ployees and \$1.5 million, served as the overseas investment arm of the Salim family of Indonesia and some of its associates. But it quickly amassed a broad collection of holdings.

First Pacific has recently wonnowed its portfolio into four main lines of business: banking; real estate development and management; consumer marketing and distribution; and, increasingly, telecommunications.

Investors clearly understood when First Pacific bought into the Dutch marketing and distribution group Hagemeyer NV. Investments in property and consumer-product distribution in Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines were also seen as logical.

But analysts said an overactive corporate development unit made a spate of other acquisitions that stretched First Pacific's assets and mystified potential investors.

"I don't make any apologies for our acquisition phase in the 1980s," said Manuel V. Pangilinan, who has been First Pacific's managing director since its start. "Without it we could never have achieved our current size, but we are actively trying to reduce the complexity of the group."

In the past two years, First Pacific has ceased making acquisitions at the holding company level. It has been selling off noncore assets to bolster existing businesses such as Berli Jucker Co., a consumer-goods company that is listed in Bangkok, and Metro Pacific, a Philippine conglomerate.

The company plans to sell an 80 percent stake in United Savings Bank of California to Asia today.

See PACIFIC, Page 17

Kidder to Cut Staff by 10% as Losses Mount

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Kidder, Peabody Group Inc. said Thursday it would slash its staff by 10 percent, pare its costs by \$100 million and cut its balance sheet in an effort to stem mounting losses.

The unit of General Electric Co. unit now has about 5,000 employees worldwide. It is suffering from losses of more than \$300 million this year and a bond trading scandal that led to the departures of top officials.

Kidder plans to trim its balance sheet assets to as little as \$50 billion by the end of the year from about \$80 billion now. The firm had \$106 billion of assets in March.

Kidder also will transfer its \$6.7 billion portfolio of collateralized mortgage obligations to GE's financial unit, GE Capital. Rising interest rates this year caused values of Kidder's holdings of those securities, which was as large as \$15.8 billion in March, to tumble. Wall Street creates collateralized mortgage obligations by bundling home mortgages and cutting the bundles into bonds tailored to investor preferences.

The 129-year-old securities firm said it planned to reduce costs by remaining in lower Manhattan and extending its leases for 15 years. Kidder said last year it would relocate to the GE Building in Rockefeller Center in midtown Manhattan. The decision will boost the firm's cash flow by about \$100 million.

Kidder did not say where it would cut jobs. The company will focus on "select industries where the firm has proven leadership strengths in terms of industry knowledge, research abilities, product structures and distribution and trading strengths," said Dennis Dammann, chairman and chief executive, and Denis Nayden, president and chief operating officer.

Employees said Monday that the firm was expected to drop businesses that have not been profitable or been central to its operations, such as foreign exchange, stock options operations and some futures businesses.

Cuts of 10 percent are the biggest reduction this year at a major firm on Wall Street, where earnings have slumped with the end of a three-year

bond market rally. Salomon Inc. said Thursday it would report a loss of \$100 million for the third quarter.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Smith Barney Inc. and CS First Boston are among the other big firms that have cut back staff.

Regarding the bond scandal, Kidder took a \$210 million charge against earnings in the first quarter after it accused its former chief U.S. government bond trader, Joseph Jett, of inflating the firm's pretax profits by \$550 million. Mr. Jett has denied the allegations.

Separately, a New York state judge rejected a request by Mr. Jett to force arbitrators to hold an expedited hearing on his request that Kidder pay his legal fees. The judge also threw out Kidder's attempt to dismiss all of Mr. Jett's claims.

Salomon Sees Loss In Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc. said Thursday it expected to report an after-tax loss for the third quarter of about \$100 million, mainly because of losses in trading for its own account.

Salomon said its client-driven businesses also would post a loss, although results improved from the second quarter, after being affected by weakness in underwriting volume and customer trading activity.

In addition, the company's commodities trading business, the Phibro Division, will post a pretax loss for the quarter.

The company said it would release its earnings around Oct. 20.

Salomon joins British securities houses Hambros PLC and S.G. Warburg and Dresdner Bank AG of Germany, which this week warned shareholders of poor earnings, mostly related to own-account trading. (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Class War Must Not Spoil Trade Debate

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A nasty whiff of class warfare is contaminating the current American debate on trade. It has been introduced by opponents of the Uruguay Round world trade pact, who seek to brand the agreement as a conspiracy by the political and business establishment against regular working people.

Now that approval of the pact has been delayed in both houses of Congress for nearly two months, these acrimonious accusations are likely to get even more shrill.

In the populist version, the heroes of the battle are average Americans struggling to make ends meet and protect their jobs in a rapidly changing world. The villains are foreigners out to undermine American interests, in league with a supposed "elite" inside the United States that disdains the needs and rights of the general population.

The same kind of rhetoric was heard last month on a smaller scale after local supporters of a new Disney theme park in Virginia's horse country blamed "fat cats" and outsiders for the project's defeat — and the consequent loss of jobs.

In the trade debate, the bitterness is apparent nationwide. The White House, both major political parties and the media are accused of conniving to sell out American sovereignty and export jobs to the Third World to swell the profits of multinational corporations.

Just as the inhabitants of Virginia's

Prince William County thought the decision on Disney should have been theirs alone, so the more isolationist Uruguay Round opponents believe that America should assert its "rights" regardless of the rest of the world. The level of debate has sunk pretty low.

Supporters of the pact who appear on television call-in shows are immediately bombarded with insulting telephone calls on the air and deluged with hate mail afterwards.

Some of this is the coordinated work of right-wing groups who may support

Popular concern about free trade could rise as the world economy becomes increasingly global.

former presidential candidates Ross Perot or Pat Buchanan. But it is difficult to gauge their real strength.

Not all the pact's opponents are waging class warfare. Many have genuine, if exaggerated, fears that freer trade would diminish U.S. sovereignty and threaten the environment. Some, like Senator Ernest F. Hollings, who has single-handedly held up the pact in the Senate, are unabashed, old-fashioned protectionists.

Astonishingly, there have been virtually no nationwide opinion polls on the Uruguay Round agreement since it was

concluded in Geneva last December. The polls that have been taken show widespread ignorance of the subject.

That ignorance is dangerous, because some pollsters believe it is easy to turn people into opponents of the pact by providing them with very little information — or in many cases misinformation.

Conscious of these cross-currents, politicians have become increasingly nervous. One reason for this week's decision to delay a vote in the House of Representatives was the reluctance of many members to commit themselves to the pact so soon before the midterm elections.

But it is likely that popular concern about freer trade will rise as the world economy becomes increasingly global, further fostering class antagonism.

In the industrial countries, those most likely to benefit from the changes shaking the world economy, particularly the introduction of new technologies, will be the most highly educated. The losers will be the less skilled workers.

The salary gap between Americans with and without college educations, which had been closing up to 1979, suddenly turned around and widened rapidly in the 1980s.

So far, however, the Clinton administration has done a rotten job of calming these divisive anxieties — and of explaining the trade pact's vital importance. If the White House had played its political cards more skillfully, the pact would already be ratified. Now it's even more important to disarm the wagers of class warfare before they do worse damage.

Scandal Shakes Taipei Bourse

Investors Bail Out After Brokers Can't Cover Checks

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Even by the wild and woolly standard of gamesmanship on the Taipei stock market, Thursday was a bit mad.

Officials suspended the operations of two brokerages linked to one of Taiwan's largest conglomerates, the Hualon Corp., after a check-bouncing scandal bounced out of control and four brokerages defaulted on pay-

ments of up to 6.6 billion Taiwan dollars (\$252 million).

And, moving quickly at the airport just after dawn, authorities detained four executives linked to the company before they boarded an early morning flight to Hong Kong.

Investors acted quickly, too. For a second day in a row, they dumped shares on Taipei's stock market, where the weighted-price index recently hit a four-year high.

It was the deepest sell-off in nine months. The weighted price index fell 4.19 percent Thursday and has lost 7.47 percent in the past two days.

"The arrest of Hualon officials was another serious blow to the market after it suffered the unexpected setback yesterday," Huang Yuan-li, with National Securities, told Reuters. "The market has lost all rationality now."

The head of Hualon, James Oung Tsang-ming, one of the most adventurous investors on Taiwan's exchange and member of

Taiwan's legislature, has been a familiar figure in previous squabbles that have rocked the Taiwan market. He has sometimes been questioned by securities officials.

The Taipei market, one of the most active and volatile in Asia, had been roaring ahead on anticipation that the ruling Nationalist Party, facing difficult December elections, would encourage a sustained rally.

But now, the big individual investors that have poured so much money into the market are short of cash, Ben Chen, who heads the Taiwan operations of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, told Bloomberg Business News in Taipei.

The latest storm arose Tuesday, when Hung Fu Securities defaulted on as much as 200 million dollars of checks. On Thursday, Hung Fu and Riches Securities reportedly defaulted on more, along with Feng Shan

See TAIPEI, Page 16

Camdessus Will Stick to His Guns on Aid

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Four days after the Group of Seven industrialized countries firmly rejected his proposal for \$52 billion of new financial aid for developing countries, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund said Thursday he would press for its approval.

"I have no reason to change the proposal on the table," said Michel Camdessus, speaking in Madrid at the end of one of the most contentious IMF/World Bank annual meetings in recent years. He added that he was confident a compromise would be reached "in the coming weeks."

Mr. Camdessus' remarks rep-

resented a remarkably defiant stance for a man who was castigated by officials of the United States and other G-7 countries for having taken a partisan position on the aid package even though he is nominally only an international bureaucrat.

Mr. Camdessus said there was "still a feeling of cooperation that will help finalize a solution that is acceptable to all." But he added that no IMF member was "in a position to totally impose its views" concerning the proposal.

Mr. Camdessus also took a swipe at the position held by Germany, which has opposed his aid proposal on the grounds that creating 36 billion Special Drawing Rights (\$33 billion), the IMF's artificial currency,

would be inflationary. He contended that "nobody believes that 36 billion SDRs would in any way be an inflationary factor."

On Sunday, a dispute erupted at the Madrid meeting when Mr. Camdessus sided with Third World countries who eventually blocked a compromise offer from the Group of Seven that would have been worth \$23.4 billion. The poor countries, emboldened by Mr. Camdessus' support, also killed a separate financial assistance program intended mainly for former Soviet-bloc states.

The feud between G-7 countries on the one hand and Mr. Camdessus and poorer nations on the other marked the 50th anniversary of the IMF and

World Bank. It also overshadowed discussion of the encouraging outlook for world economic recovery.

Although Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen of the United States made a point of adopting a conciliatory tone as part of a damage-control campaign this week, both U.S. and European officials of G-7 countries have been privately furious with Mr. Camdessus.

The IMF chief himself, who conceded only that he was "possibly too immodest," made repeated references during the Madrid meetings to "my agenda" and behaved as though he had political power despite his role as an international civil servant.

U.S. House Delays Vote On Trade

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stymied by election-year politics, leaders from both parties in the House of Representatives have decided to postpone until after the November elections a vote on legislation to allow the United States to participate in a new worldwide trade agreement.

The Senate decided last week to hold a session after the Thanksgiving holiday in late November to vote on the measure.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said Wednesday night that the delay did not mean the measure would not ultimately be enacted.

Mr. Foley and the other Democratic leaders decided to postpone the final vote because almost all Republicans planned to vote against a resolution that would have allowed the vote this week.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.F.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amerstam	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Berlin	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
London	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Madrid	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Paris	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Porto	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Tokyo	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
Zurich	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
1 ECU	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757
1 SDR	1.178	2.425	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757	1.757

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU			
1 month	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4			
3 months	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4	5 1/4-6 1/4			
6 months	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4	6 1/4-7 1/4			
1 year	7 1/4-8 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4	7 1/4-8 1/4			

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.	France	Close	Prev.
Discount rate		4.00	4.00	Bank base rate		5 1/2		5 1/2	
Prime rate		7 1/4	7 1/4	Call money		5 1/2		5 1/2	
Federal funds		4 1/4	4 1/4	1-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
3-month CDs		4 1/4	4 1/4	3-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
Comm. paper 180 days		5 1/2	5 1/2	6-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
3-month Treasury bill		4 1/4	4 1/4	9-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
1-year Treasury bill		5 1/4	5 1/4	1-year GATF		5 1/2		5 1/2	
5-year Treasury note		6 1/4	6 1/4	Intervention rate		5.00		5.00	
7-year Treasury note		7 1/4	7 1/4	Call money		5 1/2		5 1/2	
10-year Treasury note		7 1/4	7 1/4	3-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
30-year Treasury bond		7 1/4	7 1/4	6-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
10-year Treasury bond		7 1/4	7 1/4	9-month interbank		5 1/2		5 1/2	
10-year Treasury bond		7 1/4	7 1/4	1-year GATF		5 1/2		5 1/2	

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
London	1.178	1.178	1.178	Japanese yen	1.178	1.178	1.178	Japanese yen	1.178
Paris	1.178	1.178	1.178	Swiss franc	1.178	1.178	1.178	Swiss franc	1.178
Zurich	1.178	1.178	1.178	U.S. dollar	1.178	1.178	1.178	U.S. dollar	1.178

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Move Lower
On Rate Pessimism

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell for a fourth day on Thursday amid concern that a report on employment due Friday would show that the economy

was growing too fast, raising the specter of rising inflation and higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.78 to 3,755.56, its lowest close since 3,751.22 on Aug. 22. The benchmark average has fallen 67.63 points, or 1.8 percent, so far this week.

Decliners led advances 11 to 9 while volume totaled 268.09 million shares, down considerably from 359.60 million shares on Wednesday.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 1/32 to 94 28/32, while its yield remained steady at 7.95 percent.

For a second day, the decline was led by so-called cyclical issues, stocks that are sensitive to swings in the economy. General Motors slid 1 1/4 to 44, International Paper tripped 1/4 to 76 1/4, and J.P. Morgan & Co. fell 1 to 59 1/4.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index slipped 1.16 to 452.36, its

lowest reading since July. Shares of automakers, retailers and computer software companies suffered the sharpest falls.

If the report on September employment shows that the economy added more than the 254,000 jobs analysts generally expected, the Fed could move to rein in economic growth by raising rates a sixth time this year, analysts said.

Shares of Apple fell 1 1/4 to 36 1/4 after rallying 4 1/4, or 12 percent, on Wednesday amid speculation the company might be the subject of a takeover or major investment by Motorola.

Major companies declined to comment. Dynatech rallied 3 1/4 to 25 as the intermediate-term rating for the electronics company was raised Thursday to "above average" from "neutral" by Merrill Lynch.

Shares of retailers declined after companies reported sluggish September same-store sales.

The S&P index of general merchandise retailers fell 0.81 to 45.11, led by Wal-Mart, which slipped 1/4 to 22 1/4. The apparel retailers' index fell 4.40 to 259.45, led by TJX's drop of 2 1/4 to 17 1/4.

Dollar Holds Steady
Before Jobs Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar finished mixed against other major currencies Thursday as investors marked time before Friday, when the government

will release employment data for September.

Most dealers said they expected the jobs report to set the tone for U.S. stock and bond markets for the rest of the month, possibly sending clear clues on when the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates. That in turn will chart the course for the dollar, which weakens if foreign investors shun U.S. assets.

"The bond market has been driving the dollar," said David Solin, an analyst with Foreign Exchange Analytics.

The dollar closed here at 1.5440 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5443 DM Wednesday, at 5.2780 French francs, up from 5.2750, and at 1.2800 Swiss francs, up from 1.2795.

The dollar edged up to 99.835 yen from 99.610, while the pound rose to \$1.5908 from \$1.5855.

The government's employment report is considered to be one of the most reliable gauges of economic strength.

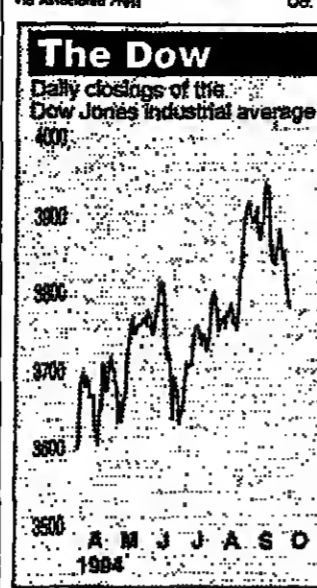
Many analysts said the Fed could be prompted to raise interest rates if the data show more than 250,000 new jobs created in September.

"Everything is riding on the employment report," said Amy Smith, a market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm. "People are concerned that the number will be strong, suggesting there's a risk of inflation."

While higher U.S. interest rates are generally positive for the dollar, increasing the rate of return on dollar-denominated assets, that has not proven to be the case recently.

Instead, currency traders have focused on the trade rift between the United States and Japan.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



Vol. High Low Last Chg.

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
SPAC	102235	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	248.27	424.96
Amex	10.12	23.20
Nasdaq	247.91	347.71

Drop in Debt Boosts Schneider Net

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The electrical engineering company Schneider SA said Thursday net profit rose 58 percent, to 345 million French francs (\$65 million), in the first half of 1994, after it was able to reduce the financing costs of its debt by 30 percent.

The company said that profit for the full year was likely to show even more marked improvement.

Operating profit to the first half rose 10.4 percent, to 1.5 million francs, while sales, not including divestitures and acquisitions, rose 3.6 percent, to 27.9 billion francs.

Profit had risen 33 percent in 1993 after operating profit from industrial activities held up better than expected in a lukewarm economy.

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Spot Commodities

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Metals

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

Financial

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH STERLING (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH POUND (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH DOLLAR (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH YEN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH SWISS (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH CANADIAN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH AUSTRALIAN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH NEW ZEALAND (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH SOUTH AFRICAN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH INDIAN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH JAPANESE (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH HONG KONG (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH TAIWAN (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH SINGAPORE (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH MALAYSIA (LIPF)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2
102235	102235	102235	-1 1/2

3-MONTH THAILAND (LIPF)</

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

13 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
100	100.00	100.00	100					100	100.00	100.00				
101	101.00	101.00	101					101	101.00	101.00				
102	102.00	102.00	102					102	102.00	102.00				
103	103.00	103.00	103					103	103.00	103.00				
104	104.00	104.00	104					104	104.00	104.00				
105	105.00	105.00	105					105	105.00	105.00				
106	106.00	106.00	106					106	106.00	106.00				
107	107.00	107.00	107					107	107.00	107.00				
108	108.00	108.00	108					108	108.00	108.00				
109	109.00	109.00	109					109	109.00	109.00				
110	110.00	110.00	110					110	110.00	110.00				
111	111.00	111.00	111					111	111.00	111.00				
112	112.00	112.00	112					112	112.00	112.00				
113	113.00	113.00	113					113	113.00	113.00				
114	114.00	114.00	114					114	114.00	114.00				
115	115.00	115.00	115					115	115.00	115.00				
116	116.00	116.00	116					116	116.00	116.00				
117	117.00	117.00	117					117	117.00	117.00				
118	118.00	118.00	118					118	118.00	118.00				
119	119.00	119.00	119					119	119.00	119.00				
120	120.00	120.00	120					120	120.00	120.00				
121	121.00	121.00	121					121	121.00	121.00				
122	122.00	122.00	122					122	122.00	122.00				
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EU Set to Approve More Aid for Bull

Agence France-Presse
BRUSSELS — Karel Van Miert, the European competition commissioner, gave his blessing Thursday to a package of state aid valued at 11.1 billion French francs (\$2 billion) to the state-controlled computer company Groupe Bull, a source at the European Commission said.

The commission, which has been studying the group's restructuring plan since it blocked a final tranche of 2.5 billion francs of aid in January, will not make a definitive decision until Wednesday.

But Mr. Van Miert's support makes it highly likely the package will be given the green light, setting the scene for a new row over French subsidies for companies.

This week, the British government, backed by seven European airlines, said it would take the commission to the European Court of Justice to contest the approval of 20 billion francs in aid for Air France.

The French government, which announced the restructuring plan for Bull in October 1993, has said the cash represents a final injection necessary to allow the computer group, which has had losses of more

than 20 billion francs over the last four years, to be privatized.

According to the commission source, Mr. Van Miert backed the capital injection because he was convinced the cost-cutting strategy put in place by Jean-Marie Descarpentries, chairman of Bull, was working and that the target of breaking even in 1995 was attainable.

Commission approval could also clear the way for NEC Corp. of Japan, which holds 4.4 percent of Bull's capital, to significantly increase its holding.

Mr. Descarpentries, who aims to reduce the state's holding in the group to below 50 percent this year, appealed publicly for industrial partners in March when the group announced losses of 5 billion francs for 1993.

Bonn Funds Research

Germany pledged 600 million Deutsche marks (\$388 million) to boost research into civil air transport technology between now and 1998, Bloomberg Business News reported from Bonn.

The funding, which must be matched by money from German companies, brings total funding in the program to 1.45 billion DM.

Shoot-Out Over Santa Fe

Union Pacific Seeks to Scuttle Earlier Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — A takeover battle for Santa Fe Pacific Corp. erupted Thursday as Union Pacific Corp. followed an unsolicited \$3.2 billion bid with a lawsuit to break up an earlier offer from a rival railroad.

Santa Fe, a diversified company that owns the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., had been planning to be acquired by Burlington Northern Inc. The companies had arranged a stock-swap takeover in June that valued Santa Fe at about \$2.45 billion, based on Thursday afternoon's trading prices.

Late Wednesday, Union Pacific made a surprise stock bid for Santa Fe. It followed that Thursday with a suit in Delaware chancery court against Burlington Northern and Santa Fe. The suit would force Santa Fe to terminate its deal with Burlington Northern and negotiate with Union Pacific.

Either combination would result in the largest U.S. railroad in terms of revenue and miles of track.

Santa Fe's board was meeting to decide in response to the bid Thursday. The company's shareholders were scheduled to vote next month on the Burlington offer.

In afternoon trading in New York on Thursday, Santa Fe was up \$2, at \$14.625 a share; Union Pacific was down \$2, at \$49.875 a share; and Burlington Northern was down 62.5 cents, at \$48.75.

At Thursday's prices, the Union Pacific bid was worth \$17.157 for each of the 186.52 million Santa Fe shares, while Burlington's offer was \$13.1625. Union Pacific is offering

0.344 share of its stock, and Burlington is bidding 0.27 share of its equity.

Analysts said the rise in Santa Fe's stock signaled a potential higher bid by Burlington.

"People are thinking there could be a counteroffer," said James Valentine, an analyst at Smith Barney Inc.

R. Edward Flood, an analyst at Robertson, Stephens & Co., added: "It's quite promising going forward." He said Santa Fe "probably will have to negotiate."

Some analysts said Union Pacific's purpose may be to force Burlington to increase or end its offer. "This is a hand grenade of a bid," said Scott Flower of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Union Pacific denied that it was trying to scuttle the Santa Fe-Burlington Northern deal. "This is a serious offer," said Gary Schuster, a spokesman for Union Pacific.

A merger of Union Pacific and Santa Fe would create a system with combined sales of \$7.4 billion, operating income of \$1.36 billion, based on 1993 figures, and 26,371 miles (42,500 kilometers) of track. The Burlington-Santa Fe system would have sales of \$8 billion and 31,000 miles of track.

Burlington Northern said its proposed merger with Santa Fe was better than Union Pacific's hostile takeover attempt because its offer was "a direct response to the dominant position that Union Pacific has in the West."

"This is a case of the Union Pacific using its market power to become even more dominant at the public's expense," said Gerald Grinstein, Burlington Northern's chairman.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT)

Mitsubishi Joins in Bid For British Coal Unit

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Taylor Woodrow PLC and Mitsubishi Corp. have made a joint bid for the South Wales division of British Coal Corp., the state-owned mining operation earmarked for privatization, Taylor Woodrow said Thursday.

Taylor Woodrow declined to say what price had been offered. The government launched the privatization process April 13, dividing British Coal into five regional lots: Central North England, which includes part of Wales; Central South England; North East England; Scotland; and South Wales.

The government said it hoped to finalize the sales before the end of the year. Britain currently has just 16 deep mines still operating, employing 8,000 miners.

In October 1992, when its program of closing pits was announced, British Coal had 40,000 miners working at 50 pits. When the coal industry was nationalized in 1947, there were 718,000 employees.

Output Fell In Britain In August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Output from Britain's manufacturing industry fell in August, the Central Statistical Office said Thursday, calming concerns in financial markets that strong economic growth would feed inflation.

Manufacturing production, which excludes output from extraction and utility supply industries, fell 0.3 percent from July. Most analysts were expecting a rise of about 0.4 percent.

Although a 6.8 percent slump in coke and oil refining accounted for just over half of the drop, there also was a 1.9 percent drop in textile production.

Some analysts said the figures showed that the government's interest rate increase in September may have been unnecessary.

Financial markets in Britain rallied on the news. The yield on the benchmark 10-year gilt slipped to 8.82 percent from 8.91 percent Wednesday. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose 0.95 percent.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

OECD Raises Forecast of Growth Rates

Reuters

PARIS — The OECD on Thursday upgraded its forecast for economic growth in the developed world but urged governments to guard against a rebirth of inflation and high budget deficits.

Staffan Sohlman, acting head of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said the organization projected 3 percent growth in 1995 and 1996. In its last report, the OECD forecast 2.9 percent growth for 1995.

Mr. Sohlman warned governments that economic expansion would only last if inflation were kept under control. "The most important message is that OECD governments will have to take care not to repeat the mistakes of the 1980s, when economies were allowed to overheat," he said.

He also said that Germany and other European countries should focus on controlling their budgets.

For Europe, the OECD projected growth of just over 2 percent this year and 3 percent in 1995.

TAIPEI: Scandal Shakes Stocks

Continued from Page 11

Securities and Ta Chiang Securities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission said that this brought the value of trade defaults in two days to about 3.2 billion dollars, but later press reports said the total had grown to about 6.6 billion dollars.

Altogether, 15 Taiwan brokerages were involved in payment defaults in the past two days, the Securities and Exchange Commission said Thursday.

Urging investors not to panic, Day Lim, the chairman of the SEC, announced a 9 billion dollar settlement fund financed by

licensed brokers that would temporarily cover share deliveries.

But the instrumental role played by illegal banks and money lenders in Taiwan's financial markets makes the end result of the defaults difficult to predict, said analysts who loosely estimated that the defaults could total 8 billion dollars.

"There was a lot of confusion today," said one Hong Kong-based trader monitoring the Taipei market. "It appears it's not just a few brokers in trouble. We're worried it's a more pervasive problem."

Most analysts said they believed the fear of a default domino effect would trigger more losses Friday as margin calls for big individual investors widely believed to be facing liquidity problems forced them to cash in positions taken in anticipation of a politically motivated rally.

But few said they expected the default crisis to trigger a lasting slump because many blue-chip stocks had held their value, while relatively smaller listings targeted by speculators were heavily sold.

"Actually the falls provided good buying opportunities. I don't worry about it," said Jonathan Ross, Taiwan manager of HG Asia Securities.

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Finland F.M.	2,400	40	1,300	700
France F.F.	1,950	40	1,070	590
Germany* D.M.	700	32	385	210
Great Britain £	210	32	115	65
Greece Gr.	75,000	26	41,000	22,000
Ireland £Ir.	230	37	125	68
Italy Lire	470,000	30	260,000	145,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	36	7,700	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	420	230
Norway N.Kr.	3,500	38	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
- hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	27	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
- hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	26	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe, ex CEI	\$ 485		265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$ 630		345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America, South Africa	\$ 780		430	235
Rest of Africa	\$ 900		495	270

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7-1094

Japan Investigates Bidding

Nine Electronics Companies Are Suspected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nine Japanese electronics companies, including industry leaders Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., are under investigation for possibly rigging bids on hundreds of millions of dollars in public contracts, Japan's Fair Trade Commission said Thursday.

Kenji Sugita, a spokesman for the commission, said the nine companies may have held a "draft" similar to those in professional sports leagues wherein the companies took turns selecting public contracts. The companies are suspected of fixing their bids so that each contract would be won by the company that had selected it in the draft. Normally, bidding is supposed to be secret to encourage competition among the companies for the lowest price.

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Education Directory
every Tuesday

In addition to Toshiba and Hitachi, the companies being investigated are Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Fuji Electric Co., Meidensha Corp., Yaskawa Electric Corp., Nissin Electric Co., Shinko Electric Co. and Takaoka Electric Manufacturing Co.

The companies and the commission declined to comment. "We cannot do anything that might inhibit the investigation," said Hiromasa Maekawa, another commission spokesman.

The case could turn into the latest in a series of scandals illustrating the wide extent of *dango*, or bid-rigging, which has been rampant in the construction industry.

The United States has asked the commission to crack down on bid-rigging because it limits access by foreign companies to Japan's lucrative government procurement market.

The latest case involves electronic equipment for sewage systems contracted by the Japan Sewage Works Agency, an affiliate of the Construction Ministry.

The sewage agency allocated 46.8 billion yen (\$470 million) in fiscal 1993 for electronic equipment, such as computers and machines to monitor water quality. According to local news reports, almost all of the contracts went to the nine companies accused of bid-rigging.

Mr. Sugita said the investigation would probably take several more months. If the commission finds enough evidence, it could file a criminal complaint.

While bid-rigging and bribery are said to be the most common in the construction industry, recent investigations have revealed widespread collusion in other Japanese sectors.

The Fair Trade Commission raided more than 30 companies last month on suspicion of rigging bids to supply equipment for Japan's foreign aid program. Last November, the commission said it was investigating six top electronics companies, including Sony Corp. and NEC Corp., on suspicion of fixing the bidding for giant video screens in sports stadiums. (AP, AFX)

Best Little Offering

In Australian Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — This city's most luxurious brothel unveiled plans Thursday to sell sex to investors by floating its business on the stock market.

The Daily Planet plans to raise 4 million Australian dollars (\$3 million) from investors for expansion and to list its shares on the Australian Stock Exchange, The Age newspaper reported Thursday.

"They have contacted us, and they are going to let us list on the new tourism and leisure index," said a consultant, Andrew Harris.

It would be the first listed brothel in Australia. The newspaper said accountants had been brought in to value the assets of the luxurious brothel, which employs more than 80 sex workers, 14 towel boys and six barmen, and offers 17 private rooms, some of them with spas.

The stock exchange said it had not yet received an application for a listing but would not oppose one if requested.

Prostitution is legal in the state of Victoria, within registered brothels and with the planning approval of local government.

The brothel, listed in the Melbourne telephone directory as a "businessmen's club" and located in a suburb, posts revenue of about \$6 million a year.

The brothel, which recently underwent a renovation to include Greek columns and marble statues, charges clients a room fee, and its workers then levy their own charges.

Four years ago, a public offering by Mustang Ranch, a brothel in Nevada, was approved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, but the offering failed to meet its assigned deadline. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

Singapore Airlines

Shares Fall

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines announced fare cuts Thursday of 10 percent to 20 percent on some classes of tickets, causing its shares to drop on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Singapore Airlines, which reported a smaller profit for its latest year than for the year before, said it thought lower fares for first-class and business-class seats would help stimulate demand.

But analysts said the fare cuts would eat into the earnings of the partly government-owned carrier, which made \$81 million Singapore dollars (\$54 million) in 1993-94, down from \$50.6 million dollars in the previous year.

Separately, in Rangoon, Burma, state-owned Myanmar Airways signed a joint-venture agreement with Air Mandalay Holdings Ltd. of Singapore to operate domestic flights in Burma and package tours from Burma to Thailand.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11000	2400	22000
10000	2300	21000
9000	2200	20000
8000	2100	19000
7000		18000
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,275.25	9,296.36
Singapore Straits Times	2,333.31	2,380.83
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,976.30	1,979.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	19,855.23	19,751.55
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,143.43	1,133.72
Bangkok SET	1,481.50	1,492.89
Seoul Composite Stock	1,069.93	1,067.24
Taipei Weighted Price	6,853.32	6,944.59
Manila PSE	2,977.80	2,973.31
Jakarta Stock Index	511.46	503.64
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,998.16	2,035.01
Bombay National Index	2,674.03	2,063.98
		% Change
		-0.24
		-0.16
		-0.49
		+0.86
		-0.76
		+1.20
		-4.19
		+0.15
		+1.55
		-1.81
		+0.49

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

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Very briefly:

- India said it would not allow foreign airlines to take more than a 40 percent stake in its domestic airlines.
- China, South Korea and Saudi Arabia are cooperating on an oil refinery valued at \$1.5 billion to be established on the north China coast. Saudi Arabia was control 45 percent of the operation with China holding 40 percent and South Korea 15 percent.
- People's Insurance Co. of China, the largest Chinese insurer, wants to expand in Asia using Singapore as a launching pad, according to the Business Times.
- Toyota Motor Corp. said that next year it would import and market in Japan a new large car, the Avalon, made exclusively at its U.S. plant in Georgetown, Kentucky.
- IBM Japan Ltd. is redeploying 1,000 white-collar workers in marketing and other operations in a bid to boost profit.
- Mitsubishi Materials Corp. said it would build a \$240 million silicon wafer manufacturing plant in Salem, Oregon, to boost its production of semiconductors.
- Airbus Industrie said it would invest \$25 million to build a training center near Beijing's airport.
- Mitsui & Co. and IDB Communications Group Inc. said it won an order to build a ground station for satellites in Vietnam. (AP, AFX, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Huaneng ADR Is Priced Below Prospectus's Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Huaneng Power International Inc. of China priced its American depositary receipts at \$20 each, a spokesman for Lehman Brothers, global coordinator for the issue, said Thursday.

That price is 27 percent lower than the top price of \$27.50 cited in the company's preliminary listing prospectus.

At that price, the issue of 31.25 million ADRs would raise about \$625 million.

Huaneng Power owns and operates power plants in China and is based in Beijing.

Analysts said Lehman Brothers had promised Huaneng Power a higher price than it

could deliver in its effort to handle the listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Some investment banks are going around offering extremely high prices to get business in China," Niek Moakes of S.G. Warburg Securities said.

Stock analysts said the issue had been hurt by the poor performance of Shandong Huaneng Power Development Co., which was the first Chinese company to have its primary listing in the U.S. market.

Shandong Huaneng's ADR closed at \$11.625 Wednesday, down from its offering price of \$14.25 in early August. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Power Plant Planned for Pakistan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Hong Kong entrepreneur Gordon Wu said Thursday he would finance a \$7.5 billion coal-fired power plant for Pakistan, the largest single investment in the country's history.

Consolidated Electrical Power Asia, a division of Mr. Wu's Hopewell Holdings Ltd., plans to start building the plant within 30 days.

The plant, in the Thar desert in Sind Province, will provide 5,280 megawatts of power and is expected to employ 5,000 people. Much of Pakistan is still without electricity, and even the major cities lack adequate power, suffering routing bouts of blackouts. (AP, AFX)

PACIFIC: Up in a Bear Market

Continued from Page 11

the Salim family, a move that would largely complete First Pacific's consolidation, according to Mr. Panglilan.

"There has been a sea change in our philosophy," he said. "We are now more highly focused on organic growth than asset trading. We are a fairly young company; we had to learn where we wanted to go."

First Pacific has ruled out the sale of its stake in Hagemeyer, but it said it would concentrate on expansion in Asia. The company said its expertise in telecommunications and real estate, which it developed in Hong Kong, would lead the way throughout Southeast Asia and, more gradually, China.

From 1990 to 1993 First Pacific's earnings from Asian operations grew to 68 percent from 61 percent of total profit. The contribution from telecommunications businesses rose to 30 percent from 1.3 percent.

Even the same period. Forecasters from W.I. Carr Ltd. Greece...dictated that by 1996, Italy...Asian operations Italy...78 percent of Jordan...US\$ account for 30

sion to construct a fixed-line telephone service that would have begun to compete with Hong Kong Telecom and others in 1995.

Some saw that as another slight for a company that stands outside Hong Kong's cozy corporate world of British and Chinese business circles.

But in retrospect, the company said it was relieved to have been able to put its resources into markets with greater growth potential than fixed-line telephones.

First Pacific already has a strong presence in wireless phones and portable pagers in Hong Kong.

Smart Communications, which is controlled by First Pacific, has four telecommunications licenses in the Philippines. The potential for growth there is enormous — the country has one of Asia's lowest per-capita telephone rates.

Analysts said they expected Smartcom to begin making operating profit in 1995 as it builds a nationwide cellular phone business, three local area exchanges, an international call gateway system and a paging service. Technical and financial backing will come from a still-to-be-named international telecommunications company.

"Descendants of Irish immigrant family living in five continents plan to re-unite for St. Patrick's Day in Cork."

"Sounds like a good idea for KLM's Bridging the World Contest."

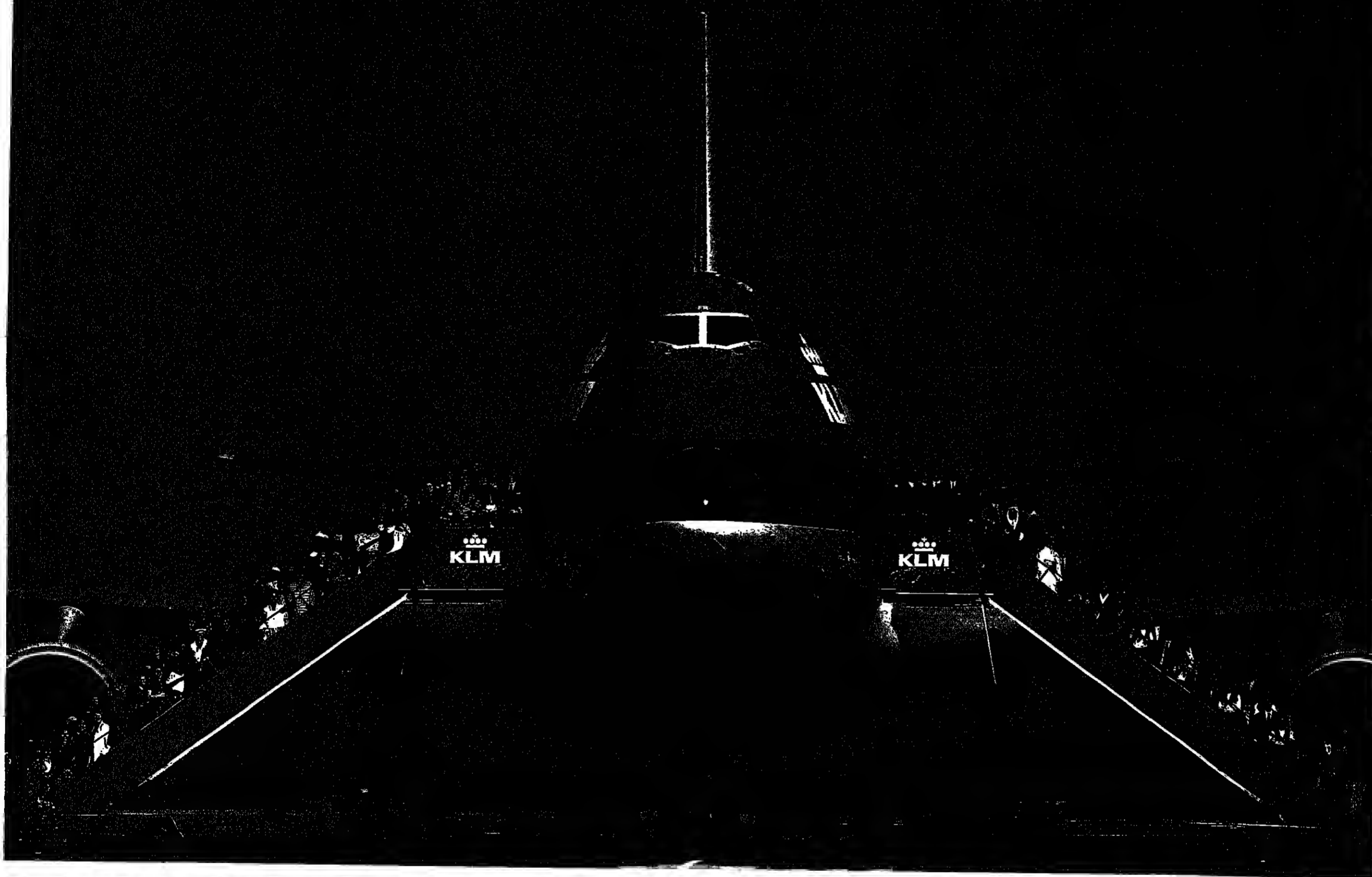
The Reliable Airline

KLM
75 years



"How can you celebrate KLM's 75th anniversary?"

"By entering their Bridging the World Contest."



2,000 free tickets to mark a unique anniversary

KLM, the world's first airline, is 75 years old! And to mark the occasion, we're holding a unique competition. Offering you the chance to turn your secret dream into reality. And offering a total of 2,000 free tickets to help you do it.

Original ideas for uniting people and cultures

We're inviting people to submit original ideas which illustrate our theme: Bridging the World. It could be flying a team from a children's hospital in Toronto to challenge a soccer team in Barcelona. Or helping renovate a schoolroom in Africa. It could be letting a Russian child virtuoso play with a famous musician in New York. Or using KLM Cargo to fly endangered animals to a safe haven. It all depends on your creativity.

Ten star prizes

From the entries, an international jury, under the

chairmanship of Ruud Lubbers, former prime minister of KLM's home country, The Netherlands, will choose the 10 most original ideas.

And we'll turn them into reality. Not only by providing free air tickets or cargo capacity, but also by footing the bill for all travel and lodging expenses. And the runners-up will be given the air tickets necessary to turn their ideas into reality.

350 worldwide destinations

And where can your idea take place? Quite simply - anywhere in the world served by KLM and its partner Northwest Airlines. Giving you more than 350 destinations where you can make your dreams come true.

Enter today

Just tell us - in no more than 750 words - what your idea is, when it should take place, and why you think it illustrates our theme. And send off your entry today

to KLM Bridging the World Contest, PO Box 750, 1000 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, before November 15, 1994.

- Conditions of Entry**
- KLM's Bridging the World Contest is open to all individuals.
 - Written entries, with a maximum of 750 words, must explain what the idea is, when it should take place, the number of people involved, and why you are suggesting it.
 - The entry should illustrate your own idea of the theme "Bridging the World".
 - All points of departure and arrival must be on the worldwide network of KLM and its partner Northwest Airlines.
 - Each idea must take no longer than 7 days to put into practice and involve no more than 25 people.
 - All entries must be sent to KLM Bridging the World Contest, PO Box 750, 1000 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and reach KLM no later than November 15, 1994.
 - Winners will be informed before January 31, 1995.
 - The prize-winning ideas must be carried out before July 1, 1995.
 - Competitors must be prepared to co-operate in any PR activities KLM may wish to organize in connection with the Contest.
 - All entries become property of KLM, who reserves the right to refuse any entry without reason.
 - KLM cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about the results.
 - KLM employees, staff of affiliated companies, and its advertising agencies are not eligible for entry.

The Reliable Airline **KLM**
75 years

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	SS	High	Low	Close	Change
1970-1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971-1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972-1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973-1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974-1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976-1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977-1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978-1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979-1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980-1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981-1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982-1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983-1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984-1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985-1986	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1986-1987	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1987-1988	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988-1989	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1989-1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990-1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991-1992	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992-1993	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1993-1994	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994-1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995-1996	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996-1997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001-2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002-2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003-2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004-2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005-2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006-2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007-2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2008-2009	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2009-2010	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010-2011	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

12 Months	Low	High	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Open
21	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
22	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
23	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
24	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
25	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
26	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
27	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
28	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
29	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
30	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
31	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
32	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
33	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
34	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
35	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
36	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
37	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
38	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
39	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
40	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
41	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
42	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
43	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
44	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
45	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
46	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
47	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
48	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
49	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
50	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
51	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
52	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
53	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
54	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
55	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
56	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
57	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
58	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
59	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
60	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
61	10/25	11/10	.72	2.7	20	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28

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25	MAC Re	16	20	1172	22	2816	2816	2816	2816
26	MAC Bon	17	17	1172	23	2816	2816	2816	2816
27	MAC Bon	18	18	1172	24	2816	2816	2816	2816
28	MAC Bon	19	19	1172	25	2816	2816	2816	2816
29	MAC Bon	20	20	1172	26	2816	2816	2816	2816
30	MAC Bon	21	21	1172	27	2816	2816	2816	2816
31	MAC Bon	22	22	1172	28	2816	2816	2816	2816
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33	MAC Bon	24	24	1172	30	2816	2816	2816	2816
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36	MAC Bon	27	27	1172	33	2816	2816	2816	2816
37	MAC Bon	28	28	1172	34	2816	2816	2816	2816
38	MAC Bon	29	29	1172	35	2816	2816	2816	2816
39	MAC Bon	30	30	1172	36	2816	2816	2816	2816
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43	MAC Bon	34	34	1172	40	2816	2816	2816	2816
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45	MAC Bon	36	36	1172	42	2816	2816	2816	2816
46	MAC Bon	37	37	1172	43	2816	2816	2816	2816
47	MAC Bon	38	38	1172	44	2816	2816	2816	2816
48	MAC Bon	39	39	1172	45	2816	2816	2816	2816
49	MAC Bon	40	40	1172	46	2816	2816	2816	2816
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55	MAC Bon	46	46	1172	52	2816	2816	2816	2816
56	MAC Bon	47	47	1172	53	2816	2816	2816	2816
57	MAC Bon	48	48	1172	54	2816	2816	2816	2816
58	MAC Bon	49	49	1172	55	2816	2816	2816	2816
59	MAC Bon	50	50	1172	56	2816	2816	2816	2816
60	MAC Bon	51	51	1172	57	2816	2816	2816	2816
61	MAC Bon	52	52	1172	58	2816	2816	2816	2816
62	MAC Bon	53	53	1172	59	2816	2816	2816	2816
63	MAC Bon	54	54	1172	60	2816	2816	2816	2816
64	MAC Bon	55	55	1172	61	2816	2816	2816	2816
65	MAC Bon	56	56	1172	62	2816	2816	2816	2816
66	MAC Bon	57	57	1172	63	2816	2816	2816	2816
67	MAC Bon	58	58	1172	64	2816	2816	2816	2816
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69	MAC Bon	60	60	1172	66	2816	2816	2816	2816
70	MAC Bon	61	61	1172	67	2816	2816	2816	2816
71	MAC Bon	62	62	1172	68	2816	2816	2816	2816
72	MAC Bon	63	63	1172	69	2816	2816	2816	2816
73	MAC Bon	64	64	1172	70	2816	2816	2816	2816
74	MAC Bon	65	65	1172	71	2816	2816	2816	2816
75	MAC Bon	66	66	1172	72	2816	2816	2816	2816
76	MAC Bon	67	67	1172	73	2816	2816	2816	2816
77	MAC Bon	68	68	1172	74	2816	2816	2816	2816
78	MAC Bon	69	69	1172	75	2816	2816	2816	2816
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81	MAC Bon	72	72	1172	78	2816	2816	2816	2816
82	MAC Bon	73	73	1172	79	2816	2816	2816	2816
83	MAC Bon	74	74	1172	80	2816	2816	2816	2816
84	MAC Bon	75	75	1172	81	2816	2816	2816	2816
85	MAC Bon	76	76	1172	82	2816	2816	2816	2816
86	MAC Bon	77	77	1172	83	2816	2816	2816	2816
87	MAC Bon	78	78	1172	84	2816	2816	2816	2816
88	MAC Bon	79	79	1172	85	2816	2816	2816	2816
89	MAC Bon	80	80	1172	86	2816	2816	2816	2816
90	MAC Bon	81	81	1172	87	2816	2816	2816	2816
91	MAC Bon	82	82	1172	88	2816	2816	2816	2816
92	MAC Bon	83	83	1172	89	2816	2816	2816	2816
93	MAC Bon	84	84	1172	90	2816	2816	2816	2816
94	MAC Bon	85	85	1172	91	2816	2816	2816	2816
95	MAC Bon	86	86	1172	92	2816	2816	2816	2816
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97	MAC Bon	88	88	1172	94	2816	2816	2816	2816
98	MAC Bon	89	89	1172	95	2816	2816	2816	2816
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101	MAC Bon	92	92	1172	98	2816	2816	2816	2816
102	MAC Bon	93	93	1172	99	2816	2816	2816	2816
103	MAC Bon	94	94	1172	100	2816	2816	2816	2816
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110	MAC Bon	101	101	1172	107	2816	2816	2816	2816
111	MAC Bon	102	102	1172	108	2816	2816	2816	2816
112	MAC Bon	103	103	1172	109	2816	2816	2816	2816
113	MAC Bon	104	104	1172	110	2816	2816	2816	2816
114	MAC Bon	105	105	1172	111	2816	2816	2816	2816
115	MAC Bon	106	106	1172	112	2816	2816	2816	2816
116	MAC Bon	107	107	1172	113	2816	2816	2816	2816
117	MAC Bon	108	108	1172	114	2816	2816	2816	2816
118	MAC Bon	109	109	1172	115	2816	2816	2816	2816
119	MAC Bon	110	110	1172	116	2816	2816	2816	2816
120	MAC Bon	111	111	1172	117	2816	2816	2816	2816
121	MAC Bon	112	112	1172	118	2816	2816	2816	2816
122	MAC Bon	113	113	1172	119	2816	2816	2816	2816
123	MAC Bon	114	114	1172	120	2816	2816	2816	2816
124	MAC Bon	115	115	1172	121	2816	2816	2816	2816
125	MAC Bon	116	116	1172	122	2816	2816	2816	2816
126	MAC Bon	117	117	1172	123	2816	2816	2816	2816
127	MAC Bon	118	118	1172	124	2816	2816	2816	2816
128	MAC Bon	119	119	1172	125	2816	2816	2816	2816
129	MAC Bon	120	120	1172	126	2816	2816	2816	2816
130	MAC Bon	121	121	1172	127	2816	2816	2816	2816
131	MAC Bon	122	122	1172	128	2816	2816	2816	2816
132	MAC Bon	123	123	1172	129	2816	2816	2816	2816
133	MAC Bon	124	124	1172	130	2816	2816	2816	2816
134	MAC Bon	125	125	1172	131	2816	2816	2816	2816
135	MAC Bon	126	126	1172	132	2816	2816	2816	2816
136	MAC Bon	127	127	1172	133	2816	2816	2816	2816
137	MAC Bon	128	128	1172	134	2816	2816	2816	2816
138	MAC Bon	129	129	1172	135	2816	2816	2816	2816
139	MAC Bon	130	130	1172	136	2816	2816	2816	2816
140	MAC Bon	131	131	1172	137	2816	2816	2816	2816
141	MAC Bon	132	132	1172	138	2816	2816	2816	2816
142	MAC Bon	133	133	1172	139	2816	2816	2816	2816
143	MAC Bon	134	134	1172	140	2816	2816	2816	2816
144	MAC Bon	135	135	1172	141	2816	2816	2816	2816
145	MAC Bon	136	136	1172	142	2816	2816	2816	2816
146	MAC Bon	137	137	1172	143	2816	2816	2816	2816
147	MAC Bon	138	138	1172	144	2816	2816	2816	2816
148	MAC Bon	139	139	1172	145	2816	2816	2816	2816
149	MAC Bon	140	140	1172	146	2816	2816	2816	2816
150	MAC Bon	141	141	1172	147	2816	2816	2816	2816
151	MAC Bon	142	142	1172	148	2816	2816	2816	2816
152	MAC Bon	143	143	1172	149	2816	2816	2816	2816
153	MAC Bon	144	144	1172	150	2816	2816	2816	2816
154	MAC Bon	145	145	1172	151	2816	2816	2816	2816
155	MAC Bon	146	146	1172	152	2816	2816	2816	2816
156	MAC Bon	147	147	1172	153	2816	2816	2816	2816
157	MAC Bon	148	148	1172	154	2816	2816	2816	2816
158	MAC Bon	149	149	1172	155	2816	2816	2816	2816
159	MAC Bon	150	150	1172	156	2816	2816	2816	2816
160	MAC Bon	151	151	1172	157	2816	2816	2816	2816
161	MAC Bon	152	152	1172	158	2816	2816	2816	2816
162	MAC Bon	153	153	1172	159	2816	2816	2816	2816
163	MAC Bon	154	154	1172	160	2816	2816	2816	2816
164	MAC Bon	155	155	1172	161	2816	2816	2816	2816
165	MAC Bon	156	156	1172	162	2816	2816	2816	2816
166	MAC Bon	157	157	1172	163	2816	2816	2816	2816
167	MAC Bon	158	158	1172	164	2816	2816	2816	2816
168	MAC Bon	159	159	1172	165	2816	2816	2816	2816
169	MAC Bon</								

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	Year	Stock	DIV	YTM	PE	High	Low	Latest	CYCL
30%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1950	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1951	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1952	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1953	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1954	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1955	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1956	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1957	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1958	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1959	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
30%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
25%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
20%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
15%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
10%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
5%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18
0%	1960	General	200	5.8	7	516	380	490	18

[illegible]

Month	Year	Low Stock	Day	Yrs PE	25	High	Low	Level	Close
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

[illegible]

Month	High	Low	Sw	Y20	PF	MS	High	Low	Sw	Y20	PF	MS
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Nov	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Dec	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jan	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Feb	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Mar	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Apr	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
May	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jun	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jul	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Aug	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sep	68	32	11	140	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oct	68	32	11	140	16							

[illegible]

Plant	Stock	Div	Vol	PF	30	High	Low	Close
24th Thrifty					142	142	141	141
25th Thrift					39	39	38	38
27th Thrift					140	140	139	139
28th Thrift					140	140	139	139
124th Threlk	156	172	312	121	121	120	120	120
125th Threlk					121	121	120	120
126th Threlk					121	121	120	120
127th Threlk					121	121	120	120
128th Threlk					121	121	120	120
129th Threlk					121	121	120	120
130th Threlk					121	121	120	120
131st Threlk					121	121	120	120
132nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
133rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
134th Threlk					121	121	120	120
135th Threlk					121	121	120	120
136th Threlk					121	121	120	120
137th Threlk					121	121	120	120
138th Threlk					121	121	120	120
139th Threlk					121	121	120	120
140th Threlk					121	121	120	120
141st Threlk					121	121	120	120
142nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
143rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
144th Threlk					121	121	120	120
145th Threlk					121	121	120	120
146th Threlk					121	121	120	120
147th Threlk					121	121	120	120
148th Threlk					121	121	120	120
149th Threlk					121	121	120	120
150th Threlk					121	121	120	120
151st Threlk					121	121	120	120
152nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
153rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
154th Threlk					121	121	120	120
155th Threlk					121	121	120	120
156th Threlk					121	121	120	120
157th Threlk					121	121	120	120
158th Threlk					121	121	120	120
159th Threlk					121	121	120	120
160th Threlk					121	121	120	120
161st Threlk					121	121	120	120
162nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
163rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
164th Threlk					121	121	120	120
165th Threlk					121	121	120	120
166th Threlk					121	121	120	120
167th Threlk					121	121	120	120
168th Threlk					121	121	120	120
169th Threlk					121	121	120	120
170th Threlk					121	121	120	120
171st Threlk					121	121	120	120
172nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
173rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
174th Threlk					121	121	120	120
175th Threlk					121	121	120	120
176th Threlk					121	121	120	120
177th Threlk					121	121	120	120
178th Threlk					121	121	120	120
179th Threlk					121	121	120	120
180th Threlk					121	121	120	120
181st Threlk					121	121	120	12

July								
24th Thrifty					142	142	141	141
25th Thrift					39	39	38	38
27th Thrift					140	140	139	139
28th Thrift					140	140	139	139
124th Threlk	156	172	312	121	121	120	120	120
125th Threlk					121	121	120	120
126th Threlk					121	121	120	120
127th Threlk					121	121	120	120
128th Threlk					121	121	120	120
129th Threlk					121	121	120	120
130th Threlk					121	121	120	120
131st Threlk					121	121	120	120
132nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
133rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
134th Threlk					121	121	120	120
135th Threlk					121	121	120	120
136th Threlk					121	121	120	120
137th Threlk					121	121	120	120
138th Threlk					121	121	120	120
139th Threlk					121	121	120	120
140th Threlk					121	121	120	120
141st Threlk					121	121	120	120
142nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
143rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
144th Threlk					121	121	120	120
145th Threlk					121	121	120	120
146th Threlk					121	121	120	120
147th Threlk					121	121	120	120
148th Threlk					121	121	120	120
149th Threlk					121	121	120	120
150th Threlk					121	121	120	120
151st Threlk					121	121	120	120
152nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
153rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
154th Threlk					121	121	120	120
155th Threlk					121	121	120	120
156th Threlk					121	121	120	120
157th Threlk					121	121	120	120
158th Threlk					121	121	120	120
159th Threlk					121	121	120	120
160th Threlk					121	121	120	120
161st Threlk					121	121	120	120
162nd Threlk					121	121	120	120
163rd Threlk					121	121	120	120
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Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly loans and loss reflect the previous 33 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest week. The company's sales are \$100 million. The company's EBITDA is 25 percent of revenue has been paid, the year's high-low range starts at \$100 million, and the year's low range is \$100 million. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual dividends expressed as a percent of the current stock price.

a - dividend paid as profit.
b - dividend rate or dividend plus stock dividend.
c - dividend rate.
d - dividend.
e - dividend yearly loan.
f - dividend declared or paid in accordance with 12 months.
g - dividend in accordance with loan, subject to 12 months evidence for.
h - dividend declared other split-up or stock dividend.
i - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action
j - dividend declared or paid this year, on cumulative
k - dividend declared or paid this year, on non-cumulative
l - new issue in the past 2 weeks. The high-low range begins with the first trading.
m - direct debt delivery.
n - P/E - price-earnings ratio.
o - dividend rate or dividend paid in preceding 12 months.
p - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
q - sales.
r - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cost value on the dividend or re-distribution date.
s - dividend rate.
t - trading history.
u - dividend rate or re-distribution or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company.
v - when distributed.
w - when distributed.
x - when distributed.
y - when distributed.
z - when distributed.
1 - dividend rate and sales in full.
2 - sales in full.

SPORTS

Big Switch Is On In Cycling as Teams Redo Their Rosters

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The transfer season in professional bicycle racing officially opened a week ago but nearly everybody making a move has announced it already, sometimes as long ago as the Tour de France in July.

Such big names as Luc Leblanc, Jean-François Bernard, Andy Hampsten, Gianni Bugno, Wilfried Nelissen and Djamolidine Abdoujaparov are moving, while Greg LeMond, Sean Kelly, Marc Madiot, Charly Mottet and Pedro Delgado have either retired or are considering doing so.

Some teams have lost their sponsors but only Novemail, a French-Belgian team, has failed to find a replacement so far.

Other teams — notably Banesto from Spain and Motorola from the United States — have redone their rosters in a big way.

At Banesto, where Miguel Indurain is the jefe, one of his lieutenants, Bernard, has moved off, possibly to Italy; one, Melchor Mauri, has joined ONCE, and another, Delgado, has gone to the sidelines in Segovia. Replacing them will probably be Thomas Davy from Castorama and definitely Hampsten from Motorola.

"He'll be a big help for Indurain in the mountains," said Paul Sherwen, a spokesman for the American team, as he discussed Hampsten. "Over the last few years Andy has been an extremely consistent rider in the mountains."

Sherwen was giving an overview of next season for his own team, which also sought to sign Davy, a Frenchman. Call it a housecleaning, call it a youth movement, give it the proper spin and call it a renewal — by whatever name, Motorola will be different.

Remodeled? "It certainly is," Lance Armstrong said emphatically. "Lo and behold, the team looks almost completely different."

Gone, in addition to Hampsten, 32, will be such veteran stars as Raul Alcala, 30, and Phil Anderson, 36, both retired. Support riders leaving the roster are Norm Alvis, 31; Steve Larsen, 24; Kai Hundertmarck, 25; Jan Schur, 32, and Brian Smith, 27.

"It's a natural progression," explained Sherwen. "In Phil, Raul and Andy, we've lost a lot of the elder statesmen, but I think we have a very solid nucleus of riders whom we can count on."

Heading them, of course, is Armstrong. Not far behind him in the overall planning is Alvaro Mejia, the 27-year-old Colombian who was a disappointment this year after his splendid fourth place in the 1993 Tour de France.

"We're going to invest a tremendous amount of time and effort into bringing Mejia back to a performance position," said Jim Ochowicz, the team's general manager.

Specifically how? "Communicate with him more. We didn't give him as much direction as we should have and we can do a better job. In the winter we stopped communicating with him and when he came to training camp in January, his condition was not what it should have been."

"In this sport you can't start the season behind and play catch-up. He showed us he still has the ability, the talent, but it has to be done on a more consistent basis."

In short, Mejia needs motivation. Motorola has to make sure he finds it since he's the only strong climber left with Hampsten and Alcala gone. For now at least, Armstrong is a classics specialist, which leaves Mejia as the team's main general classification hope in the big tours.

"We've got one super climber," said Ochowicz, referring to Mejia, "but we want to see what these young guys can do. I wouldn't be surprised to see one or another of our young guys get in a big event and show they are climbers."

The "young guys" include such new recruits as Bobby Julich, 24, and Kevin Livingstone, 21, from the United States; Max Van Heeswijk, 21, from the Netherlands; Gordon Fraser, 25, from Canada; Axel Merckx, 22, from Belgium and Fabio Casartelli, 24, from Italy.

Sherwen, a former rider, had high praise especially for Van Heeswijk, whom he described as "one of the most promising Dutch riders, a member of the Dutch national team for the last two years and a very good sprinter." Fraser is also a sprinter and dominated amateur racing in France early this season, recording more than 20 victories. Casartelli won the road race at the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992.

Armstrong was pleased with the signings of Julich and Livingstone, the current U.S. amateur road race champion, both of whom he rode with in his amateur days. "We're an American team and we should recruit American talent," he said. "Physically, Julich's very very talented and he proved to be one of the strongest Americans Livingstone's a good kid and a good bike rider."

Roughly half the team will be holdovers. "Sean Yates and Steve Bauer will be the captains," Sherwen said. "Frankie Andreu is no longer just a developing rider. He's matured."

"I think George Hincapié will have an even better season next year. With a little bit of special training during the winter, George could develop into a top sprinter. He won two times in the Tour of Luxembourg in the spring and has the right temperament." Hincapié, an American, just turned 21 and Andreu, also American, is 28.

Negotiations are continuing to sign Andrea Peron, 23, an Italian of great promise who has ridden the last two years for Polti in his homeland.

"He's a strong guy," Armstrong said. "If we get that worked out, he's a guy we're looking to step up a little bit, to be one of the leaders on the team."

Call it a housecleaning, call it a renewal — by whatever name, Motorola will be different.



Tan Shuping of China going for the gold in the women's three-meter springboard diving.

China's 'Mighty Mouse' Takes 4 Gold Medals

The Associated Press

HIROSHIMA, Japan — The teenager her teammates call "Mighty Mouse" swept four gold medals Thursday as China scored a nearly perfect record in gymnastics and completed a 1-2 sweep of all the Asian Games diving contests.

The Chinese women swimmers stayed unbeaten, helping their nation pile up 15 gold medals for the day.

South Korea's surge continued as it swept the day's five gold medals in Greco-Roman wrestling, won two gymnastics medals and added one each in swimming, bowling, fencing and weightlifting.

Japan, struggling to hold on to second place in the medals race, won one each in swimming, tennis, gymnastics and bowling.

That left China with a total of 43 golds, while Japan and South Korea each had 17. Kazakhstan had two and Taiwan, Iran and Syria one each.

In total medals, China led with 76 to 59 for Japan and 33 for the Koreans.

China's "Mighty Mouse," 15-year-old Mo Huilan, won in the vault, uneven bars, beam and floor exercises. She also has a share in the Chinese women's team gold, but missed all-round gold Wednesday with a fall from the beam.

The male gymnast Li Xiaoshuang became China's second triple-gold medalist of the Games, after the swimmer Xiong Guoming. He won in the floor exercise, in which he is the Olympic champion, and had golds earlier from the team and all-around competitions.

The world champion Huang Liping won on the parallel bars, Fang Hongbin on the rings, and Li Jing on the horizontal bar.

Another Chinese gymnast, Huang Huadong, shared the gold on the pommel horse with Yoshiaki Hatedaka of Japan and Lee Jang Hyung of South Korea.

Yeo Hong Chul of South Korea was the only man to completely break the Chinese stronghold, winning the vault despite spraining his right ankle on the dismount after his second vault.

Asian or Games records fell in all five of the day's swimming races. China's women winners were Liu Limin in the 100-meter butterfly in 58.38 seconds and Dai Guobong in the 100-meter breaststroke in one minute, 9.87 seconds.

For China's men, Wang Yixu won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:14.56. Japan edged the Chinese 3:23.80 to 3:24.55 in the men's 400-meter freestyle relay.

South Korea's Bang Seung Hoon won the men's individual 400 freestyle in 3:54.72, beating Hisham Masri of Syria by 1.14 seconds.

In diving, Chinese world champion Tan Shuping and the Olympic gold medalist, Sun Shuwei, had to fight off challenges from their own teammates.

Tan had to beat another world champion, 10-meter platformist Fu Mingxia, for the gold in the women's 3-meter springboard diving. She came out ahead 605.82 to 585.09, with Japan's Yuki Motobuchi third with 543.12.

On the men's platform, Sun beat teammate Xiao Hailiang 679.74 to 658.41. Japan's Keita Kaneto took the bronze with 625.38.

China already had placed 1-2 in the women's platform and men's springboard events.

South Korea's wrestling winners were Min Kyung Gab, over Khaled Faraj of Syria at 52 kilograms; Choi Sang Sun, over Ahmetullah Nurov of Kazakhstan at 62 kilograms; Han Chie Ho, over Rouslan Jourmabekov of Kazakhstan at 74 kilograms; Ucom Jin Han, over Iran's Hassan Babak at 90 kilograms, and Yang Young Jin, over Japan's Kenichi Suzuki at 130.

The Koreans won their fencing gold when their men's foil team beat China, 9-7, in the final.

South Korea and China split the day's men's weightlifting golds. China's Lan Shizhang won at 54 kilograms and Chun Byung Kwan of South Korea at 59.

Leader of Phony Team Arrested in Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — The police arrested Thursday the leader of 56 Filipinos who tried to sneak into Japan to find jobs by posing as athletes headed for the Asian Games.

Jerry Velasco appeared before officers of the National Bureau of Investigation to explain the incident and was immediately arrested on outstanding warrants for a string of fraud cases dating from 1983, said Antonio Aragon, the assistant bureau director.

Aragon said new charges were being readied in connection with the attempt to send workers illegally to Japan.

"I was just trying to help these people," Velasco said. He said most of those who joined the trip had their visa applications rejected and were desperate to enter Japan to be with relatives who were working there.

He said he knew the Japanese government had waived visa requirements for athletes in the games.

Nestor Mantaring, a bureau liaison to Interpol, said sun-moones had been issued to 11 people who joined Velasco in the trip.

Vie Endriga, a spokesman for the Philippine Sports Commission, said "poor intelligence-gathering" gave the group away. They were posing as volleyball players but the Philippines sent no volleyball team. Endriga said some of those who joined the trip also were either too short or too old for volleyball.

When the fake athletes showed up at the airport in Fukushima, they wore counterfeit Philippine team uniforms, simulated stickers on their baggage and carried forged identification cards.

NBA Acts to Curb Rough Play

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Look for more outside shooting, less obstruction in the backcourt and milder trash-talking in the National Basketball Association under new rules approved by the league's Board of Governors.

In voting for changes designed to increase scoring and decrease fighting, the NBA owners addressed concerns that the game was being dominated by defense and overly physical play. Last season, neither the Houston Rockets nor the New York Knicks reached 100 points in the seven-game NBA final.

"There's been a slight change in the game over the years, and the competition committee felt strongly it was time to open up the game a little bit," Commissioner David Stern said Wednesday.

The most notable change is moving the 3-point line to a uniform 22 feet (6.7 meters). Currently the arc is 22 feet in the corners but extends to 23 feet, 9 inches beyond the top of the key.

In addition to boosting offense, the league hopes, the adjustment will require teams to defend the perimeter more and unfold the free-throw lane.

Under another rule change, a player fouled while taking a 3-point shot will get three free throws.

The league also prohibited hand-checking in the backcourt and in the front court as far as the foul line.

"By enforcing the hand-checking, that will clear up a part of the game that had gotten out of hand," said Rod Thorn, the NBA's vice president of operations. "All players were taught in their early stages that defense was done with your feet."

Hand-checking, he said, "started with us." "If you're used to grabbing and holding people," he said, "you'll have to adjust."

Other rule changes adopted: • When a player has a clear path to the basket, a two-shot foul will be called if a defender grabs him in the backcourt.

• Players who commit two flagrant fouls in a game will be ejected.

• Officials will more strictly enforce rules against trash-talking and taunting, calling a technical foul when a player says something that could escalate into a fight.

• Fines for technical fouls will increase to \$500, from \$100 for the first one and \$150 for the second.

• The second or more of back-to-back timeouts when the ball is not inbounded can be no longer than 45 seconds.

In response to a spate of fights during last year's playoffs, including a brawl between the Knicks and the Bulls that broke out right in front of Stern, the league also stiffened penalties for players who leave the bench during an altercation.

Players who do so will receive an automatic suspension of at least one game and be fined a maximum of \$20,000.

"We were appalled by a couple of ugly incidents during the playoffs," Thorn said. "We understand that emotions run high, but we will not tolerate brawls."

Asian or Games records fell in all five of the day's swimming races. China's women winners were Liu Limin in the 100-meter butterfly in 58.38 seconds and Dai Guobong in the 100-meter breaststroke in one minute, 9.87 seconds.

For China's men, Wang Yixu won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:14.56. Japan edged the Chinese 3:23.80 to 3:24.55 in the men's 400-meter freestyle relay.

South Korea's Bang Seung Hoon won the men's individual 400 freestyle in 3:54.72, beating Hisham Masri of Syria by 1.14 seconds.

In diving, Chinese world champion Tan Shuping and the Olympic gold medalist, Sun Shuwei, had to fight off challenges from their own teammates.

Tan had to beat another world champion, 10-meter platformist Fu Mingxia, for the gold in the women's 3-meter springboard diving. She came out ahead 605.82 to 585.09, with Japan's Yuki Motobuchi third with 543.12.

On the men's platform, Sun beat teammate Xiao Hailiang 679.74 to 658.41. Japan's Keita Kaneto took the bronze with 625.38.

China already had placed 1-2 in the women's platform and men's springboard events.

South Korea's wrestling winners were Min Kyung Gab, over Khaled Faraj of Syria at 52 kilograms; Choi Sang Sun, over Ahmetullah Nurov of Kazakhstan at 62 kilograms; Han Chie Ho, over Rouslan Jourmabekov of Kazakhstan at 74 kilograms; Ucom Jin Han, over Iran's Hassan Babak at 90 kilograms, and Yang Young Jin, over Japan's Kenichi Suzuki at 130.

The Koreans won their fencing gold when their men's foil team beat China, 9-7, in the final.

South Korea and China split the day's men's weightlifting golds. China's Lan Shizhang won at 54 kilograms and Chun Byung Kwan of South Korea at 59.

When the fake athletes showed up at the airport in Fukushima, they wore counterfeit Philippine team uniforms, simulated stickers on their baggage and carried forged identification cards.

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Voltaire Anniversary: Revisiting the Asylum

Fresh from seemingly interminable religious wars and intolerance in France, Voltaire was amazed to find



Voltaire became the equivalent of a modern millionaire.

Voltaire's first major contribution to the Enlightenment was his "Letters concerning the English Nation" in 1733 and 1744. He began, by writing four letters on the Quakers who, he said, had no church, no priests and no sacraments yet followed the Christian precepts more faithfully than any other Christians he had met.

"For many people he is too simple," Brown said. "Rousseau and Diderot

voltaire's campaign to "crush the infamy!" He always defended the Jesuits, who gave him a rational education. He admired the charity work of nuns, built a church on his estate and even joined a lay association of the Capuchin friars. He seemed quite proud of it. He acknowledged that religion was needed to curb men's murderous instincts.

Tom Clancy, former suburban Maryland car insurance salesman turned best-selling techno-scribbler, was not happy with Christopher Buckley's review of his latest novel, "Death of Honor" (766 pages), in the Oct. 2 issue of *The New York Times* Book Review, and it triggered a literary feud by fax. Buckley's derisive review began with a Mark Twain quip, "Once you put it down, you can't pick it up," and went on from there. Clancy fired off a fax to Buckley, a Washington writer and son of William F. Buckley Jr. It said in part: "You seem to have inherited your father's hauteur, hut, alas, not his talent or noblesse. Revealing a surprise ending for a novel is bad form, lad." Waspish faxed exchanges followed, but when Clancy was reached by telephone he told *The Washington Post* the faxes were all a joke. "I'm sorry he didn't take it that way. I goofed. I'm sorry."

President François Mitterrand's black felt hat raised 35,000 francs (\$6,600), five times as much as supermodel Cindy Crawford's skimpy white bikini, at a Paris auction of celebrity paraphernalia to support the fight against AIDS. More than 1 million francs was raised with such items as Magic Johnson's jerseys and a tennis ball signed by Arthur Ashe.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather

Europe		Tonnages			
		High	Low	W High	W
Algeria	18.64	3.37	1.61	10.50	3.26
Azerbaijan	28.82	3.37	3.37	16.61	10.50
Belgium	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Japan	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Latvia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Belarus	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Bulgaria	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Czechia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Denmark	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Estonia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Finland	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
France	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Germany	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Greece	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Hungary	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Italy	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Latvia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Lithuania	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Poland	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Romania	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Slovakia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Slovenia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Spain	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Sweden	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Switzerland	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Turkey	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Ukraine	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
United Kingdom	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
USA	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61
Yugoslavia	16.61	1.61	1.61	16.61	16.61

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Legend:

- Unseasonably Cold
- Unseasonably Mild
- Heavy Rain
- Heavy Snow

North America

The Northeast will have a mild weekend. Showers will reach Pittsburgh later Saturday and the New York City area. Cooler later Sunday. Chilly weather will plunge southward through Minneapolis and Chicago Saturday night and Sunday. The West will be sunny and milder.

Europe

Sunny, pleasant weather will affect from London through Paris and Frankfurt this weekend. Cooler weather will arrive Monday. Dry and mild weather will come back to Spain and Portugal. More tranquil weather will return to Scandinavia this weekend. Athens to Bucharest will have a soaking rain.

Asia

Beijing through Seoul will have a spell of dry, pleasant weather the weekend. In Monday, Tokyo and Osaka will be sunny and coastal areas will. Typhoon Seto will approach the northeast Philippines this weekend and threatening northeastern Luzon and Taiwan.

Middle East


	Today		Tomorrow		W
	H	L	H	L	
Berlin	36	27	31	22	
Card	39	27	32	23	
Paris	41	27	32	19	
Seoul	31	16	32	19	
Tokyo	67	50	62	48	

Latin America

	Today		Tomorrow		W
	H	L	H	L	
Buenos Aires	78	55	77	53	
Caracas	32	28	37	27	
Lima	30	18	31	18	
Mexico City	77	57	77	57	

Asia								
	Today				Tomorrow			
	High	Low	W	Th	High	Low	W	Th
Bangkok	22-30	24-27	F	F	31-39	24-29	F	F
Bombay	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Hong Kong	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Kuala Lumpur	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Manila	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Osaka	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Seoul	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Singapore	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Taipei	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Tokyo	22-29	17-26	F	F	27-33	24-31	F	F
Africa								
Algeria	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Cairo	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Cape Town	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Chandigarh	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Dar es Salaam	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Johannesburg	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
London	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Luanda	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Nairobi	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Paris	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Rabat	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
Tripoli	22-27	10-18	F	F	24-27	11-14	F	F
North America								
Anchorage	4-29	-12-18	F	F	3-17	-9-21	F	F
Atlanta	20-28	13-21	F	F	26-32	18-24	F	F
Baltimore	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Boston	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Chicago	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Denver	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Detroit	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Los Angeles	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Minneapolis	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
New York	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Philadelphia	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Pittsburgh	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Portland	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
San Francisco	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Seattle	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
St. Louis	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Washington	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Wichita	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F
Yonkers	19-27	8-16	F	F	25-31	9-17	F	F

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS



SATURDAY

SUNDAY

All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994

Europe and Middle East													
Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Heights (meters)	Wind Speed (kph)	Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Heights (meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
Carnet	clouds and sun	22/71	9/48	20/68	0-1	NW 12-22	Cannes	sunny	22/73	15/66	20/68	0-1	N 15-25
Deauville	sunny	15/59	8/46	15/59	1-2	W 15-30	Deauville	clouds and sun	17/62	11/52	15/59	0-1	SE 12-22
Remi	showers	18/64	12/53	20/73	1-2	SW 15-30	Remi	clouds and sun	20/68	11/52	23/73	0-1	SW 12-22
Almeria	showers	22/71	16/61	20/68	0-1	N 20-30	Malaga	clouds and sun	23/73	17/62	20/68	0-1	SW 15-25
Capri	showers	22/71	16/61	20/68	0-1	N 20-30	Capri	clouds and sun	20/71	10/50	23/73	0-1	W 15-30
Capri	showers	23/73	11/52	24/75	1-2	SW 20-35	Capri	clouds and sun	20/71	14/57	19/66	1-2	W 20-35
Paris	showers	21/70	15/58	20/68	0-1	W 15-25	Paris	rain	24/75	18/61	23/73	0-1	S 15-30
Prague	thunderstorms	23/77	17/62	23/73	0-1	SW 10-20	Prague	showers	23/73	13/56	23/73	0-2	SW 15-30
Paris	thunderstorms	24/78	18/63	24/75	1-2	SE 15-25	Paris	clouds and sun	18/64	9/48	15/59	0-1	S 15-25
Brighton	partly sunny	17/62	9/46	15/59	0-1	SE 15-25	Brighton	sunny	16/61	11/52	14/57	0-1	SE 12-25
Colomb	showers and sun	16/59	8/46	14/57	0-1	NE 12-22	Colomb	sunny	18/61	10/50	15/57	0-1	SE 15-30
St. Petersburg	clouds and sun	15/56	8/46	14/57	0-1	SE 15-25	St. Petersburg	sunny	18/61	9/48	13/55	0-1	E 12-25
Oslo	clouds and sun	13/55	7/44	14/57	0-1	N 12-25	Oslo	clouds and sun	22/68	21/70	24/75	1-2	S 23-40
Tel Aviv	sunny	22/68	20/68	24/75	0-1	SE 15-30	Tel Aviv	sunny	23/91	24/75	27/80	0-1	S 15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	23/91	23/73	27/80	0-1	SE 15-25							
Caribbean and West Atlantic													
Barbados	thunderstorms	29/84	23/73	28/82	1-2	SE 20-40	Barbados	showers	30/88	23/73	29/84	1-2	SE 25-50
Kingston	partly sunny	33/91	23/73	28/82	1-2	ESE 20-40	Kingston	thunderstorms	32/89	23/73	28/82	2-3	ESE 30-60
St. Thomas	showers	32/89	24/75	29/84	1-2	SE 20-50	St. Thomas	showers	30/86	23/73	28/82	1-3	NE 30-55
Hamilton	showers	29/84	21/70	25/77	0-1	SE 12-25	Hamilton	clouds and sun	30/86	22/71	25/77	0-1	W 15-25
Asia/Pacific													
Penang	thunderstorms	31/88	24/75	29/82	0-1	SW 10-20	Penang	thunderstorms	31/88	24/75	29/82	0-1	SW 12-25
Phuket	thunderstorms	31/88	24/75	29/82	0-1	SW 15-25	Phuket	showers	31/88	24/75	29/82	0-1	SW 15-30
Beirut	partly sunny	28/82	23/73	28/82	0-1	SE 15-25	Beirut	partly sunny	32/89	23/73	28/82	0-1	SW 15-30
Cebu	partly sunny	32/89	24/75	29/82	0-1	SE 15-25	Cebu	clouds and sun	32/89	23/73	28/82	0-1	SW 15-30
Palm Beach, Aus.	clouds and sun	19/66	10/50	19/64	1-2	W 20-40	Palm Beach, Aus.	sunny	22/71	12/53	18/61	0-1	NW 12-22
Sydney, N.Z.	clouds and sun	14/57	7/44	14/57	0-1	NW 25-50	Sydney, N.Z.	showers	12/53	12/53	15/59	1-2	WNW 20-40
Shanghai	sunny	25/77	1		0-1	N 12-25	Shanghai	clouds and sun	21/70	10/50	23/73	0-1	SW 15-30
Honolulu	clouds and sun	28/84	23/73	27/80	1-2	ENE 20-40	Honolulu	clouds and sun	30/83	23/73	27/80	1-2	ENE 20-40

Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding

Plenty of time to make say

ten calls

*With AT&T USADirectSM and
World ConnectSM Service, you can make
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time dialing. And more time talking. Wait. On second

thought, isn't your flight about ready to take off?

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